

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3831.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1901.

PRICE  
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REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

**BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.**—The TENTH MEETING of the ASSOCIATION will be held at 32, SACKVILLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W., on WEDNESDAY NEXT, April 3. Chair to be taken at 8 p.m. Antiquities will be exhibited, and the following Paper read:—*Notes on the Structure and Probable History of some of the Rude Stone Forts of Scotland*, by Miss RUSSELL.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1901.

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## LITERATURE

*The Life and Correspondence of the Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, 1827-1896.* By his Son, Lieut.-Col. Spencer Childers, C.B. 2 vols. (Murray.)

THE life of Mr. Childers by his son is, on the whole, excellent in conception and execution, as well as interesting in contents, but there is an extraordinary deduction from its value. The treatment of what may be called the early history of the first Home Rule Bill is entirely misleading.

The picture presented of the events of May and June, 1885, is opposed to that publicly painted by Gladstone, when he declared in later years that it was untrue that the Cabinet had "gone to pieces" and were "riding for a fall." Mr. Childers distinctly states, indeed, that the Cabinet were riding for a fall, but he attributes the break up to difference of opinion on his Budget, and suggests, with just an allusion to the difficulty of renewing the Coercion Act for Ireland, that the Cabinet had gone to pieces because two members of the Cabinet insisted on direct and would not accept indirect taxation. He makes no allusion whatever in this connexion to differences of opinion on the development of local government in Ireland. But revelations by Mr. Healy in the House of Commons, by Mr. O'Brien in his 'Life of Parnell,' by Mr. Justin McCarthy, by the late Lord Selborne, and others, have established the fact that the main difference in the Cabinet did not concern the Budget, which had, indeed, been settled long before the fall, and announced with the adhesion of the whole Cabinet. The great difference is now known to have been on the Irish local government scheme (sometimes called Mr. Chamberlain's scheme, sometimes called the Parnell scheme, but its general outlines are now established beyond all doubt) and on other branches of the Irish question, which split the Cabinet into two almost equally numerous and powerful sections—a division to which Mr. Childers, though alluding to divisions, as we have

said, makes no reference. Moreover, at a later period he gives a memorandum of his, not precisely dated, and suggests that in September, 1885, he had had little fresh acquaintance with the controversy on the subject for some years, though he says that "before the dissolution of 1885 the sky was beginning to clear. It was notorious that at the Castle, in that and the previous year, the words 'Home Rule' were no longer tabooed." The suggestion of this passage is that in 1884 and the early months of 1885 Lord Spencer and his adviser Sir Robert Hamilton were coming over to Home Rule. Now we imagine, from the revelations that have been made, that nothing can be more false; but, on the other hand, that a large section of very powerful colleagues of theirs in the Administration, including the Prime Minister and Mr. Childers himself, had gone a long way in the direction of Home Rule. Mr. Childers also suggests that his communication of views to Gladstone in September, 1885, was the first step of the kind on the part of a minister. But it is notorious that Gladstone himself had gone quite as far at a much earlier date, and significant speeches in the Childers direction had been made by several members of Gladstone's Administration at an earlier date than September, 1885.

The same curious misconception or misrepresentation of the whole situation of the period pervades the account of Lord Randolph Churchill's position at the time of the fall of Gladstone's second Administration. A revolt of the Fourth Party in June, 1885, is named, without any allusion to the previous arrangements now known to have been made by Lord Randolph Churchill with some at least of the Conservative leaders; and on June 17th Mr. Childers writes to Lord Halifax, of Lord Randolph Churchill, that on the previous day "he made his submission to Lord Salisbury, as did Hicks-Beach." These are amazing omissions and amazing statements. It is a well-known fact that Lord Randolph Churchill has left a full memoir of all that passed. We imagine that, if that memoir had been in the possession of Mr. Winston Churchill, who has often been announced as having the idea of some day writing his father's life, it would probably have been published by this time. It is possibly in the possession of other members of the Marlborough family, who have not up to the present day seen their way to allow its publication. It is, however, notorious, from subsequent debates in the House of Commons and from Mr. O'Brien's writings on Parnell, Mr. Justin McCarthy's writings, and other sources of information, that long before the date named by Mr. Childers, which refers only to a passing fit of irritation on a detail, Lord Randolph Churchill had made his terms and that they had been accepted. The things promised to the Irish leaders, in order to obtain their vote against the Budget of Mr. Childers, were the three well-known points: inquiry into the Maamtrasna case, no renewal of coercion in 1885, and a Viceroy either personally favourable to Home Rule or with an open mind, there being conflict on this last point. Moreover, it is believed (but the authority for this statement is, we imagine, only

gossip) that Lord Randolph Churchill had stipulated that his friend Sir M. Hicks-Beach, in whom at the time he had full confidence, should be leader of the House of Commons. To none of these more or less notorious facts is there the slightest allusion in the work before us, which suggests throughout that the Cabinet fell on the Budget, riding for a fall because of a difference of opinion on the Budget; that Irish local government played no part in the fall; and that up to a moment far later than the fall of the Administration Lord Randolph Churchill had not come to terms either with the Irish party or with the Conservative leaders.

The most interesting portion of the memoir of Mr. Childers is that which deals with the reorganization of the army. A great number of letters from the present Commander-in-Chief are printed, and although they are not of first-class importance, yet they are full of suggestion and ought to be read from end to end. Mr. Childers had unique experience: he was in his life First Lord of the Admiralty, Secretary of State for War, and Chancellor of the Exchequer. But, unfortunately, the revelations which are made of the considerations which prompted his action at the Exchequer confirm all the worst suspicions of the public as to the manner in which the defence of the country is considered. Col. Childers goes out of his way to praise, and to name his father's high appreciation of, the volume of Sir John and Lady Briggs. It will be remembered that that interesting book on the Admiralty reveals fully the haphazard manner in which the defence of the country is provided, and the way in which the House of Commons and the public are deceived. It is a curious fact that, in spite of his praise of such a book, the action of Mr. Childers when Chancellor of the Exchequer appears to have been of the usual blind description. He writes to Gladstone in December, 1884:—

"What I meant to show was that for years I had been at work to reduce the enormous demands made and threatened by the (professional) naval and military authorities, and that I had succeeded in boiling them down to the comparatively small amounts now insisted upon."

Now the worst allegation made by Sir John Briggs, and by Mr. Spencer Wilkinson in several of his books, and by others, against the present system, is that there is no consideration of the entire problem of national defence by anybody; that the Secretary of State for War merely tries, on the advice of his professional adviser, to persuade the Cabinet to agree to as large an Estimate as they will accept; that the First Lord of the Admiralty does the same thing; that the Chancellor of the Exchequer fights with his back against the wall for reduction; and that nobody else in the Cabinet as a rule cares or exercises any real control. That this was the position under Gladstone is now clear; and the public fears, from the speeches of Lord Salisbury, that precisely the same state of things continues down to the present day. The result is extravagance on the one hand and national danger on the other. The account of the navy

increase of 1884-5 here given is deplorable. Mr. Childers writes of

"the heavy onslaught on the Treasury which is now being organized in connection with the Navy.....I cannot at this moment estimate what sort of demand, under the influence of the present agitation, the Admiralty are likely to make.....We shall be forced to do something in the direction of additional Naval Estimates. There will also be strong pressure for additional military expenditure, for the coaling stations; and we can look for no help from the War Office in resisting this demand."

What happened? Mr. Childers, although he produces figures to show that our fleet at the time and before the increase was (what it is not now) superior in actual material force and numbers to the fleets of France, Russia, Germany, and Austria combined, yielded, not to reason, as he thought, but to pressure or to clamour. On the other hand, he successfully stopped the demand for expenditure upon coaling stations, which was afterwards again stopped by a later Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Randolph Churchill, who ultimately, however, resigned, and was taken at his word. Mr. Childers offered unaccepted resignations upon such questions, but in part got his way.

Another deplorable, but most interesting fact in the present volumes is that it is clear, from the many and long letters of Sir George Colley and Sir Evelyn Wood from South Africa, that they formally placed on record for the use of subsequent Governments the whole of the strong points of the Boer organization, and the whole of the weak points of ours as opponents of the Boers, which are thought by the public to have been revealed by the present war. The inferiority of our mounted infantry, who are "no match for the Boers, being worse riders and worse shots," is established in February, 1880. "The Boers think little of them, and they themselves acquire a sense of inferiority and of want of confidence in themselves which is fatal." It is pointed out that it is necessary to have a highly trained mounted force and plenty of horses, and essential that those horses should have a long rest in South Africa before being placed in the field. Sir Evelyn Wood writes:—

"It may be well to record in the War Office that when you send your next expedition to this country.....English horses require at least three months of easy work after the long sea voyage."

Sir Evelyn Wood also points out the essential importance in South African war of training beforehand mounted men as scouts for every infantry force. Yet disaster after disaster was caused in the present war by the absence of such mounted scouts, until mounted Basutos were engaged, at an expenditure which has reached some 600l. a week, to do for us what we were unable to do for ourselves.

The memoranda of Mr. Childers upon the terms of service in the army are full of interest at the present moment. He complained of the Cardwell system that it "was a little inelastic. Six years were hardly long enough for India and the Colonies, and were unnecessarily long for exclusively home requirements." He therefore raised the Indian service to eight years, and took

power "to feed the reserve with men" of short service "unlikely to be sent abroad." We are still, however, at the same point where we were when Mr. Childers began this improvement, and have gone backwards rather than forwards as regards elasticity of conditions of recruiting. Mr. Childers also points out that a private not fit to be a non-commissioned officer may possibly be worth keeping till the fifteenth year of service, but hardly ever till the twenty-first; and he states that the whole of the military authorities consulted by him, whether advocates of long service or of short service, were against re-engagement for terms of service exceeding on the whole fifteen years. This principle is being violated at the present time in the composition of reserve battalions and battalions for Mediterranean service—happily, perhaps we must add, in view of the opinions recorded by Mr. Childers, without success. Then again Mr. Childers recommended that the First Sea Lord and the Commander-in-Chief "should be entitled to require that their recommendations be submitted to the Cabinet, if overruled by the Minister"—a most useful suggestion, which has not been adopted, and which would have saved two recent debates in the House of Lords if it had been fully carried out.

It now appears, from the letters to and from the present Commander-in-Chief, that Mr. Childers wanted to bring him to the War Office as Quartermaster-General, and with the view to his rising in the Office, as long ago as 1882. It is, we believe, the fact that again at a much later period, and under a Conservative Ministry, it was proposed to bring Lord Roberts to the War Office, but that some hitch occurred which made it impossible to maintain an appointment which we think had at one moment actually been made.

Another matter which has a close bearing upon discussions of the present time is the origin of the phrase describing the military aptitudes and inaptitudes of the British people. Mr. Brodrick in his recent speech, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in reply to it, and Mr. Balfour in answer to the leader of the Opposition, all alluded to some phrase upon the subject which had been misquoted by Mr. Brodrick, and which was attributed by the speakers to various great men. In a speech on the army by Mr. Childers, which is here quoted at full length, we find:—

"Sir William Napier said of the British people that they most frequently got into trouble because they were 'warlike, and not military.' I wish to see the people of England in the best sense military, but not warlike."

This is far better than the version of the phrase now attributed to the Duke of Wellington.

There is a good deal that is of interest on the differences of opinion among the military advisers of Gladstone's Cabinet as to the best way of relieving General Gordon at Khartoum. In the course of his account of General Gordon's proceedings Mr. Childers gives a memorandum from Lord Granville, in which he says of General Gordon that it was the wish of that officer to be under the orders of General Stephenson, but "he wrote some draft proclamations from Macon in the railway, in which he

describes himself as acting for her Majesty's Government and the Khedive." To judge from the documents which were published in the Blue-book at the time, this is somewhat of an under-statement, as it would seem that General Gordon was sent out to go to Suakin and report, and with the distinct understanding that he was not to go to Cairo; whereas in the course of his journey, and when he was out of reach of telegraph, he appointed himself Governor-General of the Soudan under the Khedive.

There is an appendix by Col. Childers as to the indiscretion of Mr. Cooper, of the *Scotsman*, in using Mr. Childers's material as to what had passed in Cabinet, and afterwards publishing a volume of reminiscences in which Mr. Childers was attacked for vanity and exaggeration of his influence upon the Home Rule measure of 1893. Mr. Childers had died just before the remarks by Mr. Cooper were published. All that Col. Childers has been able to do is to publish some passages from the letters of the editor to the statesman, in which the former shows that he took a different view of Mr. Childers from that which he afterwards expressed. It is, of course, impossible for Col. Childers to shake the attack which has been made on Mr. Childers for divulging Cabinet secrets in order to promote his own policy against that of some of his colleagues. But this practice has unfortunately been pursued on so many occasions, that the public at large hardly perhaps shares the indignation of members of Cabinets on such a subject.

*The Myths of Greece.* By George St. Clair. (Williams & Norgate.)

If an author would present a "master key" to Greek mythology, it is above all things necessary that he should know Greek. Mr. St. Clair entertains the high ambition of Mr. Casaubon, but concerning his Greek doubt is permissible. Why does he spell Pausanias "Pausanius"? Why does he translate Homer thus:—

"Whomsoever of the gods I shall discover having gone apart from the rest, wishing to aid either Trojans or the Greeks; disgracefully smitten shall he return to Olympus; or, seizing, I will hurl him into gloomy Tartarus, very far hence,"

and so forth? This English is of a kind associated with the name of Bohn, and we had hoped obsolete. Mr. St. Clair cites Gladstone on the epithet "*euroeis*, perhaps connected with *eōs*, the morning"—"at any rate," adds Mr. St. Clair, "descriptive of an eastward position." However, Mr. St. Clair does not feel confidence in Gladstone; he has a system of his own. Mr. Herbert Spencer does not satisfy him either. Max Müller "rides his hobby to death." "We look to the anthropologists for an adequate and consistent theory, but we do not get it."

That parts of Greek mythology resemble parts of savage mythology Mr. St. Clair admits, "but when these show any resemblance to the Greek myths, they are more likely to be the *débris* than the protoplasm." Now, if Mr. St. Clair had reflected for an hour or two, he would perhaps have seen the impossibility of this opinion. Let us take the most backward of known savages—the Australians. We prove



that in their myths gods, men, beasts, and stars all shift into each other; what is now a star was once a man or a god, who became a beast on occasion, just as in Greek or Egyptian myths. If the stories, among Wirajuri or Arunta, are *débris* of a great astronomical system evolved by Greeks and Egyptians (which is Mr. St. Clair's theory), the lowest savages must have degenerated from a race which elaborated a calendar, and recorded it in an organized body of narratives never understood by the Greeks of history. But there is not a vestige of a trace among the Australians of degeneration from a higher culture, whereas Greece is full of demonstrable survivals from savagery. There are few myths of the older civilizations to which we cannot produce a savage parallel. The mutilation of Osiris, with the loss of one of his members, and the search for it by his wife, is a story told by the Arunta concerning one of their heroes of the Alcheringa or "dream-time." Now even the anthropologists who maintain that the black fellows borrowed certain higher elements of their creed from Europeans will not allege that the Arunta form of the Osiris myth is borrowed by the Arunta from Herodotus or Plutarch. Another curious case may be noted. In the new edition of his 'Golden Bough' (ii. 34-8) Mr. Frazer writes about the Phrixus myth, which in Greece was attached to the royal Thessalian house of Athamas, a house with a tradition of human sacrifice. But the Phrixus tale occurs as a *Märchen* among the Samoyeds (in Castren's 'Samoiedische Märchen'), and we can scarcely suppose that the Samoyeds borrowed it from Tzetzes or Eustathius. The tale was a world-wandering popular tale, attached, as explanatory of an ancient rite, to the house of Athamas. This *Märchen* has no natural connexion with the *Märchen* of the giant, or wizard, or god, whose daughter helps her mortal lover to perform impossible tasks. But Greek poets worked up that world-wide tale into the story of Jason, and connected it with the Phrixus tale as a sequel, while the *Märchen* of Keen Eye, Swift-Foot, and the other companions of the hero was also introduced into the Argonautic cycle. These stories were all originally separate and distinct till combined in Greece by epic poets. But Mr. St. Clair's theory reposes on a belief that "the whole mythology is a system," and an astronomical system. The myths "cover two Sothic cycles before the Trojan war; and that is a vast region of time in prehistoric Greece, to be able to recover in any degree." We are therefore to suppose that the makers of Greek mythology were "so advanced as to have a knowledge of the Sothic cycle." They were, moreover, so singularly constituted as to express their knowledge in a set of myths which recognizably exist among savages who know no more of the Sothic cycle than of Dunlop tyres; while, as a natural consequence, "the precession of the equinoxes was so nearly forgotten that Hipparchus, who observed it afresh, has been commonly regarded as its first discoverer." Few Greek myths "record anything earlier than 4436 B.C.... Who can say what history may come to light if we recover the key to the symbolism?" Who indeed? Uranus and his six sons, the Titans, are "seven successive pole-stars or

polar positions; but they are so exactly correlated with seven equinoctial points that the name of Titans becomes associated with these latter." The mutilation of Atys relates "to the year of 365 days, deprived of that small member the six hours, a loss which gives rise to the Sothic cycle." Meleager desires "to mend the calendar of Calydon, and rid his country of its troubles, by adopting the intercalary month of the she-bear. It has the result, he shows, of killing the boar. But his uncles, the adherents of the Ares intercalary, maintain that he has only applied their own device, and claim the laurels as their own." Atalanta "grows up into a bear month, or Pasht intercalary, in the 120th year."

Such are the valuable historical results of Mr. St. Clair's hypothesis. The Calydonian tale is a record of an early scientific squabble among astronomers! That we have no reason to suspect the people of prehistoric Calydon either of interest in intercalary months, or of stating their astronomical results in the form of the Calydonian legend of the hunt, does not trouble our author. He gets his favoured meaning out of the story; therefore the people of Calydon made their stellar discoveries, and stated them so lucidly that it was reserved for Mr. St. Clair to discover what they meant.

The origin of the Eleusinia, Mr. St. Clair thinks, "was in the astronomic facts, which revealed the rotundity of the earth, and the ceaseless circling of the undying stars." But the Red Indians had a myth and rites offering the strangest parallel to the Eleusinian rites and myths. What did the red man know of astronomy? The people who first told the tale of the thefts of Hermes were keenly interested in the driving of a *creagh*. But Mr. St. Clair thinks that they were constructing a parable of "the backward motion of the equinox." Concerning astronomy their knowledge at best may have been on a par with that of the Ettrick Shepherd: "The se'en stars had gaen owre the lum, and the tail o' the king's elwand was just pointing to the Muchrah Crag."

Greek mythology, like all mythology, is a fardel of various matters, mainly of tales told to account for the origin of everything that needed explaining, from a place-name to a rite of forgotten purpose. Primitive fancy worked on its well-known formulæ, which are everywhere identical in character. But Mr. St. Clair decides that the Greek myths "are not separate and independent stories, but are related to one another as parts of a system, and that system religious. The priests of old were astronomers, the astronomers were priests. The mythology is their record: it is a religious history embalmed." The Greeks themselves did not know that, and their early astronomy was not the astronomy of Mr. St. Clair, but of Homer. The stories, or stories identical in character, existed where there were no astronomers, and no priests, and no coherent society which could construct or accept a system of astronomy. Historical proof that the remote and barbarous Ætolians were once in the social condition which could devise (with much scientific squabbling) and agree upon an astronomical system, and then record it in a series of popular tales, is needed by Mr. St. Clair. When he carries the record "down to the times of the Iliad

and the Odyssey" he will perhaps call Pausanias Pausanias.

*Ethics, Descriptive and Explanatory.* By S. E. Mezes. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)

THE object of this work, which is by an American professor of philosophy, is to define the nature of morality in a scientific spirit, as an element in the positive and actual experience of mankind, as a "natural phenomenon." Metaphysical speculations on the meaning of morality in its "cosmic bearings"—that is, on a more fundamental view of the universe—are accordingly here neglected. The work falls into two main divisions, called by the somewhat ambiguous terms 'Subjective Morality' and 'Objective Morality.' These correspond, as it seems, to the two aspects of moral conduct, the inner or mental aspect, and the outer or active aspect. The book concludes with a view of the final aim of morality and a consideration of its value.

Ethics is a subject which has been treated by different thinkers in diverse ways and from diverse standpoints; the limitation adopted by Dr. Mezes is neither unfamiliar nor unjustifiable. But he insists with emphasis that mere introspection is inadequate: thus, in examining what is the inner aspect of morality, what is involved in "conscience," he considers that much light can be derived from a knowledge of its evolutionary course, although he is conscious that the trend of evolution is not in itself proof of what is right. The history of development merely provides a wider field of observation. Again, in defining the outer aspect of morality, the nature and end of moral conduct, his aim is to keep close to the observable facts of concrete experience. There is much force in this contention, yet an evident danger is involved. The ethical thinker has no special duty, or indeed, as Dr. Mezes realizes, special power, to pronounce on the rightness of particular actions or social forms: he is concerned with a special aspect of action—the moral aspect; to analyze what this implies, to expound and, if possible, solve the problems there latent, is his main object. If he is too much seduced into the region of particular examples, the exactness and comprehensiveness of his analysis are liable to suffer; the wood cannot be seen for the trees. This appears to be the main fault of the present work, full though it is of valuable material and reasoning.

Of the two main divisions mentioned above, that dealing with subjective morality consists mainly of a psychological account, first of voluntary action, then of the three elements—feeling, judgment, and will—involved in conscience; next, conscience is distinguished from voluntary actions—caprice, preference, and prudence—which do not involve conscience. Two chapters then respectively describe the development of conscience in the child and the evolution of conscience in the race. Dr. Mezes has, within his limits, given a clear and adequate *résumé* of the most recent research on these matters, and his analysis is generally convincing. But there is room to question his conclusion that

"it is actions that do not vitally or evidently affect others that are decided by caprice, preference, and prudence. But let the agent become aware that the action has damaged others, and conscience appears."

It follows that the man who devotes his life to literature, art, or science for its own sake, and not as "useful knowledge," is so far not within the sphere of conscientious or moral conduct. This view would have startled the ancient moralists, who identified virtue with the development in the individual of the higher self. The contrary has been the tendency of the modern moralists, as is seen to be not unnatural on comparing the attitude to public life taken by (say) J. S. Mill with that taken by Plato: a truer view seems to be that there is scope for conscientious action both in social and in ideal activities.

Dr. Mezes has defined the aim of moral action to be the promotion of sentient welfare; he proceeds in the second main division of the book (which occupies more than half the work) to examine with more concreteness in what this consists. He seeks to define objective morality by observing what in fact the common consent of mankind regards as virtuous acts: it is not clear if the objectivity depends on the externality of the acts, or on the common consent as giving a universal validity. As a basis of classification he adopts the Platonic four cardinal virtues, courage, temperance, justice, wisdom, with the addition from Christian sources of benevolence. Readers of Mr. Herbert Spencer will remember how wearisome and trite the detailed discussion, in an ethical treatise, of particular moral conduct may become. Dr. Mezes largely, if not altogether, avoids this danger. He treats of courage and temperance on the whole with insight and tact; by benevolence he seems to mean merely those sympathetic feelings which go to hold together families, friends, societies, and states, without considering that deeper significance which Paul gave to charity. By wisdom he indicates the quality by which a man can make the most, in a practical sense, of the world, without any reference to the profounder significance of things. The treatment of justice is, however, most open to criticism. Dr. Mezes maintains with great conviction that to define what is morally just, an examination must be made of what is legally just: he accordingly gives an account—in the main correct, though necessarily brief—of the general principles of legal justice, mostly, though not entirely, as exemplified in the English common law. But there seems to be a real distinction between legal and moral justice; indeed, English judges have often said that had they been sitting in courts not of law, but of morals, their judgments must have been different. Law is repressive and penal, morality is a matter of the active will; law can seldom think of anything but overt acts, morality must always consider at least equally the conscience; law must be general, and can adapt the rule but roughly to the special case, morality requires the insight of conscience in regard to the particular case in all its bearings. Legal principles are doubtless helpful to the ethical student who seeks a conception of moral justice, but he must carry his inquiry much further. Finally,

the division of moral conduct into the cardinal virtues, though a useful classification for some purposes, is obviously inadequate for others.

In his definition of "welfare" as the final aim of moral action, the "welfare" both of self and of all sentient creatures, Dr. Mezes adopts the Aristotelian conception of the relation of pleasure and experience; he also adopts Aristotle's view that for complete "welfare" material goods should be added to virtue. He seems, however, to forget that with Aristotle it was virtue that was essential, while the other goods were subsidiary; in consequence, the table of the 'Components of Individual Welfare' which he draws up gives an impression of "finished and finite clods, untroubled by a spark"—an impression shown not to be intended as well by other parts of the book as by the concluding chapter, with its insistence that it is the duty of each, even at the cost of self-sacrifice, to work for the welfare of all.

American fashions in spelling differ somewhat from ours, yet we may wonder what ground there is for the spelling "consensus." And are such words as "contra-conscientious," "maximise," "universalisation," indispensable? It is to be regretted that, especially in America, many writers on ethics, whose subject admits of grace and elegance, tend to use cumbrous modes of expression.

*Essai sur Taine, son Œuvre et son Influence.*

Par Victor Giraud. (Williams & Norgate.)

SINCE Taine's death in 1893 much has been written about him, but the work of M. Giraud is the first in which his life and works are treated both in detail and as a whole. Though not a biography, it is the nearest approach to one which may appear until Madame Taineshall publish or authorize the publication of the papers of her late husband, which she has collected and preserved with touching fidelity and affection. Many of these papers will not be given to the world so long as Taine's express wishes and injunctions are observed. In his lifetime he wished to be known as an author only, and he desired after death to be known through the medium of such writings as were prepared for immediate or early publication. A clause in his will forbids his heirs from making public or sanctioning the publication of any of his letters of a purely domestic and personal character, and enjoins them to transmit this prohibition to their descendants, in order that it may continue in force for all time.

There was no affectation in Taine's orders about his private papers. He wrote, in the chapter on Dickens in his 'History of English Literature,' that though it was "a fine thing to be famous, one did not become public property in consequence"; again, "if one provide books for readers, one is not bound to reveal one's life." This shrinking from exposing his inmost thoughts was alike characteristic and creditable. Few men so truly great as Taine were more reluctant to advertise themselves. In Paris, as in other cities, the photographs of notable men are displayed in many shop windows and are on sale. The photograph of Taine was absent, by his own special request.

Once only did he permit one to be reproduced, and it is to be found in the eighth edition of the English translation of his 'Notes sur l'Angleterre.' The frontispiece to M. Giraud's book is taken from M. Bonnat's portrait of Taine. The portrait itself is the work of a master, but the photographic reproduction, in which the effects of colour are necessarily absent, is neither complimentary nor pleasing. Taine was as happy when labouring in the silence of his study as Victor Hugo was when cheered by the multitude. For him the life of a Benedictine at Monte Cassino or Saint Maur must have had a rare charm and attraction. Yet he was no recluse; on the contrary, he delighted to mingle with his fellows, and they enjoyed meeting and conversing with him.

The new biographical details given by M. Giraud of Taine are few, and add but little to what appeared in the *Athenæum* shortly after his death. But this work is an elaborate and a conscientious study of Taine's intellect and his writings rather than a biography. M. Giraud's competence to produce it is unquestionable, and he can cite Taine as an authority for executing his task. For he wrote a long paper about Taine's writings, which he showed to Prof. Georges Lyon, who, being personally acquainted with Taine, sent the manuscript to him. Taine read and returned the manuscript, with some corrections, to M. Giraud, writing at the same time a very complimentary letter. This occurred in 1891. The result was that M. Giraud has been engaged since then in enlarging the scope of his reading and reflection, and has now utilized both in producing these pages. Their substance formed the subject of a course of lectures in 1897 at the Swiss University of Fribourg, in which M. Giraud is Professor of French Literature.

This volume possesses a twofold interest. In the first place, the writing of M. Giraud is interesting and suggestive; in the second, he has brought together a mass of information concerning articles of Taine's which have not yet been reprinted. The extracts given from them are very readable, and excite a desire to peruse the whole. Moreover, a careful bibliography of Taine's published works and of the critiques upon them is exceedingly useful. In short, the book is valuable and entirely worthy of its subject.

While admiring Taine, M. Giraud is no blind disciple. The system—or method, as Taine preferred to call it—which is set forth and followed in all his writings does not find favour in M. Giraud's eyes. Indeed, the great writer and his critic differed so widely on many subjects that it must have required a serious effort on the critic's part to be perfectly fair to the writer. The principal divergence between them concerns religion. As professor in a university which is distinctively Roman Catholic, M. Giraud could not express approval of several statements and contentions in Taine's writings, yet his dissent is always expressed in a polished and laudable fashion. Once only have we noted a phrase which ought to have been omitted or greatly modified. Referring to Taine's visit to England, he says that Taine's tastes, before he began to study English civilization on the spot, were very English and became more so after-



wards; that he succumbed to the influence of Anglo-Saxon individualism, and drew upon it for the chief traits of his political, social, and religious ideal, adding:—

"During his visits to England he had a revelation of Protestantism, and, like many others, he was fascinated by this semi-religious and semi-moral form of contemporary free-thinking." In a foot-note M. Giraud reproaches Taine for neglecting the study of Roman Catholicism in England, which he styles vigorous, original, and full of promise. Now there is a misunderstanding here. Taine never had much concern for the study, the treatment, or the profession of religion properly so called, but he had an aversion for theology in so far as it imposed dogmas on men's consciences. He thought the spirit of Protestantism most laudable in encouraging men to think for themselves on topics which have a purely personal concern, and in denying the pretension of any person of mortal birth and fashioned like themselves to dictate their religious belief. To associate free-thinking with Protestantism is a curious mistake on M. Giraud's part. In countries where the religion of the majority is that of the Church of Rome the proportion of free-thinkers is far larger than in Great Britain and the United States of America, where the majority profess some form of Protestantism. French writers in general scoff at England, not because it is a land of free-thinking, but because they consider it to be the land of "cant" in which the favourite book is the Bible.

It was the special merit of Taine to have an evenly balanced mind, to avoid extreme views both in religion and politics. He was so thorough a critic because both bigotry and fanaticism were alien to his nature. Though no one can read his critiques without admiration, few, if any, can unreservedly accept his critical method. His marvellous insight and remarkable power of exposition, the wide extent of his reading and the great amount of his knowledge, combined with a gift of style wherewith he adorned every subject which he treated and almost forced the reader to assent to his paradoxes, raised him to the first place among modern writers and to the enviable rank of a French classic. All this praise is justly his due, yet he would have thought little of it, provided the method of which he was proud were not placed to his credit also. It was his dream in early life, after a study of Hegel's writings, to put literary criticism on a scientific basis; to study a man as he would a chemical compound or a geological formation, and to deduce from the process the man's character and powers; to demonstrate why he wrote in a particular way, and supply a formula which served as a key to the man's mind. Each human being, according to him, is the victim or the sport of circumstances. His nature is infallibly the result of the race to which he belongs, of the environment in which he lives, and of the period during which he labours. When all these conditions are investigated and weighed, and when the writings of a man are carefully analyzed, the conclusion is inevitable, in Taine's view, that the man had a cast of thought which dominated him, and that a word or a phrase would indicate it. Thus he professed to explain the nature of Livy's works by styling him an "ora-

torical historian." He maintained that the special mark of Cousin's philosophy was the fact that Cousin was an "orator," and that Dickens could be perfectly understood in his literary capacity by saying that his ruling passion was "energetic imagination." We confine ourselves to setting forth Taine's fancies, for they are at the best but the brilliant fancies of an original man. His real supremacy consists in his being a great critic despite his system.

While M. Giraud's comments are shrewd, comprehensive, and well expressed, he has missed a point in Taine's practice which is at variance with his theory. He wrote, in the preface to his '*Essais de Critique et d'Histoire*,' that a man's ruling faculty is determined by a minute examination of his writings and of his life; elsewhere he enlarged on the advantage of perusing the autobiography or private letters of an author, in order to learn with precision what manner of man he was. When dealing with Dickens, Taine held that his biography would be written in such a way as not to serve to make Dickens better understood. He imagined that an Oxford graduate would write it in a style which would put a Prussian of Berlin to sleep, and that the subject would be treated as if Dickens were an old Greek. The truth is that John Forster's '*Life of Dickens*' revealed the man to the public, and that the appearance of Dickens's own letters made the picture still clearer and more striking. Taine was quite right in holding that a man cannot be perfectly understood unless his life is as well known as his writings. And if he had read the '*Journal*' and the '*Familiar Letters*' of Sir Walter Scott, he would have found in both a marked confirmation of this truth; but he has deprived posterity of a like acquaintance with himself by forbidding the publication of his private letters.

The chapter on Taine as a poet is the least convincing of any in this volume. We still hold, as we did in No. 3411 of the *Athenæum*, that a vein of poetry ran through his nature, and that many a passage from his pen is as vivid with imagery as it is splendid; but we cannot grant to him the title of poet, despite the excellence of some verses from his pen. Other Frenchmen have written poetic prose, among whom we may name Chateaubriand, Fromentin, and Pierre Loti. In our own literature, prose which has almost the ring of poetry has been produced by Hooker and Jeremy Taylor, Sir Thomas Browne and Ruskin. The last of the four also wrote some tolerable verse, yet none of them can be ranked among poets. However, it is enough for a writer or a painter to be great in one department; he can scarcely be equally great in more than one, just as it is impossible for a man to be a classic in several languages. Much of Taine's prose is poetical and very beautiful, but it is prose after all.

We think that M. Giraud might have dealt in greater detail with '*Les Origines de la France Contemporaine*.' This work will live longer than the philosophical writings of which Taine was very proud. The abundance of quotation rather mars the artistic effect of many pages, and Taine admitted this; yet his defence was that, if he had not set forth the facts with care and minuteness of detail, his assertions would

have been discredited and his conclusions rejected. It is a drawback also that the reader unacquainted with the period of the French Revolution cannot follow the story with understanding, and an edition in which connecting links were given in foot-notes would be most serviceable. We welcome M. Giraud's work the more heartily because the reader of it will return with increased zest and enjoyment to the perusal of Taine's writings.

*Three Coronation Orders.* Edited by J. Wickham Legg. (Henry Bradshaw Society.)

THE Henry Bradshaw Society has already done good service by the editing and issuing, in 1892, of the '*Manner of the Coronation of King Charles I.*' and of that of Charles V. of France in 1898. One of the two volumes for 1900 that the Society has just issued to its subscribers is of timely interest. Dr. Legg has brought together in one book three coronation orders of very different dates, but well worthy of comparison one with another. The coronation of King William and Queen Mary, an Anglo-French version of the English coronation order, and the consecration of an Anglo-Saxon king are here set forth and annotated with considerable skill. It is somewhat topsy-turvy, however, to take them in this order, and we prefer, contrary to the arrangement in the book, to offer a few remarks on each in chronological sequence.

The English coronation orders naturally divide themselves into two classes, those in English and those in Latin. Queen Elizabeth was the last of our sovereigns who used the Latin office. Dr. Legg, who has made a more comprehensive study of these sacring rites of kings than any other scholar, divides the Latin or pre-Reformation orders into four groups or recensions. Of the four Latin groups, the first is that given in Egbert's pontifical, which is easily accessible, for it was printed in Martene's great liturgical collection of 1736, and also by the Surtees Society in 1853; the third is that attributed to Henry I., and printed in the York pontifical issued by the Surtees Society in 1875; the fourth group is that of the '*Liber Regalis*,' the most important copy of which is at Westminster, and which has been already put forth by the Henry Bradshaw Society, as well as by Mr. Maskell, from what is probably a Lincoln pontifical.

The second Latin recension is that which is generally called the coronation order of Ethelred II., and has been printed both in Selden's '*Titles of Honor*' and in Taylor's '*Glory of Regality*.' There is, however, an important variant of this recension among the choice collection of MSS. at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. It is this manuscript which is now for the first time printed, with notes of the variations from other manuscripts. The differences are considerable and important. The pontifical from which this order is taken is considered by experts to have been written in the eleventh century. The group to which the order belongs is usually ascribed to Ethelred II., because of the words "*Coronatio Athelredi Regis Anglo-saxonum*" at the beginning of one of the two copies in the British Museum. But Dr. Legg points out that this is written in

a seventeenth-century hand, and his other arguments seem conclusive as to it being the office for general use in the later Anglo-Saxon days. This Cambridge copy strengthens very much the remarkable and noteworthy similarity between the consecration of a bishop and the sacring of a king, which is so interesting to liturgists and of considerable importance to historical students. One of the anthems, not found in other copies, "Redemptor mundi conservet vitam tuam," is taken from the service for the reception of a bishop. It is also manifest from the rubrics that three bishops had to take part in the coronation, for there are three prayers at the opening of the office, each one of which is to be said by a different bishop. This makes the assistance of at least three bishops obligatory, and corresponds to the rule made by the fourth canon of the first Council of Nicea that three bishops shall assist in the consecration of a bishop. A third remarkable feature of this coronation order is the expression used in the first prayer at the coronation of the queen, showing that a definite imposition of the hand or benediction then formed part of the regal sacring ceremonial. Three manuscripts of this group give permission to a simple priest to perform the office of the consecration of the queen. Though the order for the king has undergone many and diverse changes from time to time, the last used English order for the queen (consort) corresponds very closely to that which was composed a thousand years ago.

Dr. Legg has also done good service in giving a Norman-French version of the 'Liber Regalis,' or fourth recension of the orders, which also comes from the MSS. of Corpus Christi, Cambridge. A contemporary version of any document in another tongue is always of service in elucidating the meaning of difficult passages. Thus the Anglican theologian finds the Latin rendering of the Thirty-nine Articles of marked use in controversy. In this case the Norman-French edition of the coronation order throws light upon points which are left obscure in the Latin. But the most interesting feature of this early fourteenth-century version is the fine painting by which it is illustrated. Of this picture a good colotype reproduction is given in this volume. This most interesting coronation group is ably discussed by Dr. Legg. The picture is about 9 in. by 7 in., which gives sufficient space for the clear portrayal of a variety of figures that have for the most part been satisfactorily identified. The king is seated on his throne, sufficient of the seat being shown to make it clear that it is intended for a representation of King Edward's chair now preserved in Westminster Abbey opposite the shrine of St. Edward. As to the figure of the king, it must be intended for one of the first three Edwards, for the prince to be crowned is repeatedly referred to throughout the order as Edward. As those three reigns extended over a hundred years, Dr. Legg thinks that neither service nor picture was intended for any special occasion; but in this we feel convinced that he is mistaken. It cannot be intended for Edward I. Experts such as Dr. Montague James and Mr. Warner are confident that the script is not so early as

the thirteenth century. Various accessories of the picture also make 1272 an impossible date. Does it then represent Edward II. or Edward III.? The evidence in favour of 1307 rather than 1327 is of much cumulative force—in fact, of a convincing character. Edward III. was a beardless lad of fourteen at the time of his coronation, whilst Edward II. was twenty-three, and might easily have had his chin garnished with the short thin beard which the artist represents. The peculiar curled arrangement of the king's hair—an arrangement also favoured by some of the courtiers, both ecclesiastical and lay—was a fashion that prevailed in the early years of the fourteenth century, but had for the most part changed by 1327. It is somewhat hazardous to draw any inference from portraiture, either on parchment or in stone, of so early a date, but there certainly are decided points of resemblance between this painting of an enthroned king and the effigy of Edward II. on his tomb in the cathedral church of Gloucester. Dr. Legg comments on the fact that the golden rod in the king's right hand is surmounted by a finial of leaves, but that there is no trace of a dove. Here again there is an exact similarity with the effigy at Gloucester. The figure behind the king's throne on the right, in golden mitre and chasuble, which holds with the left hand one of the fleurons of the king's crown, whilst behind him is another bishop carrying a cross, is not unnaturally identified in these pages as the Archbishop of Canterbury. There is, however, no pall, a fact which is commented on in a note as a curious omission. If, however, this is the coronation of Edward II., the otherwise extraordinary omission of the most valued and characteristic part of the official garb of the Metropolitan of Canterbury is at once explained. Archbishop Winchelsey was at that time out of the kingdom, and the ceremony of the sacring of the king was performed by the Bishop of Winchester, who, though acting as the archbishop's commissary, could not possibly wear the pall.

The outermost vestment of the enthroned monarch is the *pallium quadratum* of the rubric. Dr. Legg is surprised to find it represented of a pale brown in this brightly coloured and carefully painted picture, and with no appearance of the golden eagles woven into the texture, betokening imperial sway, which the rubric directs, and which duly appeared in the coronation of Queen Victoria. May not this be a further proof of the attention of the artist to the details of the most important ceremonial that any painter of those days could possibly represent? Were not the chief vestments then used (and afterwards sold for an old song in the Commonwealth days) those of the saintly Edward the Confessor? If so, would not the robe, then two and a half centuries old, have lost its freshness and clear detail, and be rightly represented as of a light brown?

Although there is to our mind no doubt that the picture represents the coronation of Edward II., not of any English king in general, Dr. Legg seems certainly right in supposing, with Mr. Dewick, that no particular moment of the elaborate function is represented, but that

"the king is shown with the great officers about him who take part in the ceremonial, and that it depicts a sort of Glory of Regality, the king crowned and vested, with all the courtiers around him that serve in the coronation, with the symbols of their respective duties."

In the post-Reformation English orders of coronation the editor notes three groups or recensions. The first of these is the translation into English of the 'Liber Regalis' for the coronation of James I., which was also used, with slight variations, for the crowning of Charles I. and Charles II. The order of Charles I. was edited by the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth in 1892, and was the second volume issued by the Henry Bradshaw Society. The second English recension is that of James II., which was edited by Francis Sandford, soon after the event, on a scale of much magnificence. This was a sadly mutilated office. James II., having submitted himself to the Roman obedience, declined to receive the Holy Communion at the hands of an English prelate, and obtained a dispensation from Rome to enable him to be anointed from such a source. The king instructed Archbishop Sancroft to omit the Eucharist, on the plea of shortening a long service, and to make other abbreviations.

The third English recension, which is that now in use, was prepared for the coronation of William and Mary. The few verbal alterations that have since been made are not material. The Communion office was restored, the actual coronation being inserted in the midst, after the Gospel, thus corresponding exactly to the consecration of bishops; but other mutilations of by far the most ancient and interesting of the historic offices of the Church of England were perpetuated. The whole of these changes and each successive alteration (small or great) are here set forth with much precision, as notes to the full order of William and Mary.

The time will soon be at hand for the reconsideration of the coronation service for King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra. It will be strictly in accordance with precedent for the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Dean of Westminster to pass under review the whole of the offices used in the sacring of England's kings and queens from the time of Archbishop Egbert downwards. When that time comes the authorities responsible will find their task much simplified by the various publications of this great liturgical society, and could not probably do better than request Messrs. Legg, Dewick, and Wordsworth to act as an advisory council.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Love and Honour.* By M. E. Carr. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THE period chosen for the setting of this romantic tale is that of Napoleon's wars, and has evidently been carefully studied. Ostenburg's defection from the Prussian army, to serve the King of Westphalia, and ultimately the Emperor himself, is one, and the most important, of the links in a long chain of moral cowardice, which finally leads to his ruin, and which must be set down to the account of a woman. The author points his, or more probably her, moral with great



insistency. No pains are spared to paint the Count in the most brilliant and attractive colours, though from the beginning we are permitted to perceive the weak spot in his character. His prolonged punishment and the suffering entailed are depicted in an equally lavish manner. There are certainly extenuating circumstances in his passion for Madame Duclos, but his pursuit of it is long drawn out and tedious. The contrast of her French wit and charm with the serious-minded, ill-dressed German women is a happy touch, and there is a good atmosphere of German sentiment throughout the book. All that concerns Jerome's brief reign at the Westphalian Court is brightly written. Later, the account of the retreat from Moscow, Madame Duclos's death, and Ostenburg's degradation is rather too painful, but redeemed by the consistent loyalty and wholesomeness of Veronika von Pustau and her husband. The author has yet to learn concentration and lightness of touch, but the work is decidedly conscientious.

*A Little Grey Sheep.* By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. (Hutchinson & Co.)

MRS. HUGH FRASER, author of 'A Diplomatist's Wife in Japan' and other pleasant volumes, may now be followed on a different track. 'A Little Grey Sheep' seems to us to lead away from her rightful sphere of influence, and to no very satisfactory issue. The story is long and rather ambitious, and its situations and incidents are not always aptly conveyed. Something crude, almost violently modern, offends one in the treatment. What is worse, no central facts of temperament bind together the developments of each individual. This is especially the case with one of the principal characters. There is cleverness, but nothing sufficiently vital to keep up one's interest through a long story. A little more insight and a little less of the obvious would have made it more workmanlike and less inartistic. But then the English novel is always tempting one to exclaim, "Oh, the little more!" and so on. The story is of the loves and emotions of a partly fashionable, partly artistic group (mostly young), rusticated on the banks of the river of pleasure. The latest devices in talk and manners appear side by side with the wearisome old "Dear Lady" and other etceteras. Asides to the reader on anything or nothing, and out-of-place reflections on life in general and the pride and power of England, also occur.

*A Bicycle of Cathay.* By Frank R. Stockton. (Harper & Brothers.)

IN this case the long expected has happened. Ever since the bicycle craze of five or six years ago a novel with this title has been an obvious certainty. Possibly the excellence of Mr. H. G. Wells's work in 'The Wheels of Chance' has deterred English writers from trying their luck at this particular game, or perhaps they have winced at the peer little jest of which Mr. Stockton has not been ashamed. In a bicycle novel the hero must either take his characters with him, or the bicycle must play the part which was usually assigned to a sprained ankle in the novels of thirty or forty years ago. Mr. Stockton has chosen the second alternative. In an out-of-the-

way spot "the pneumatic tire from one of the wheels" of the hero's machine is devoured by a performing bear, and the hero perforce becomes stationary, and meets with suitable experiences. A true bicyclist will be annoyed at the vagueness of Mr. Stockton's account of the accident. Was it the front wheel or the back wheel that suffered? Perhaps the point is purposely left unsettled. It is clear that the hero was glad of an excuse. Cathay is to him a land where the mildly adventurous easily meet with adventures, and where one can fall mildly in love with every young woman one meets. At starting the doctor's daughter had presented him with some quinine pills to stave off malarial fever, and by way of a joke—which, like the clown's jokes in a pantomime, becomes almost funny by iteration—the hero is made to take one on all sorts of useless occasions. Very little more is revealed to the reader of the doctor's daughter's fascination, but it is she who ultimately wins the hero. Incidentally the reader learns that an American village schoolmaster gets delightfully long holidays, and that casual hospitality is given to strangers in America after a manner which was to be found in England only by the shores of old romance.

*The Survivor.* By E. Phillips Oppenheim. (Ward, Lock & Co.)

'THE SURVIVOR' cannot fail to add materially to the author's reputation, combining as it does those equally attractive, but not always co-existing elements of fiction, a sensational plot and natural and lifelike delineation of character. An aristocratic and bewitching patroness of youthful literary aspirants, who first unwittingly does much harm, and afterwards knowingly much good, is the central figure—a sufficiently picturesque and unhackneyed one. In spite, or perhaps because, of the best intentions, she has hitherto proved a veritable siren to those who have been foolish enough to listen to her song. They are all ruined as irretrievably as if their bones lay whitening in heaps before her house in Grosvenor Square. Ulysses appears in the person of a young North-Countryman, who is destined by a despotic uncle for the ministry and his daughter's hand, but in highly equivocal circumstances runs away to London to win a name for himself there in journalism and literature. Chance makes him the travelling companion of the countess, against whose paralyzing fascination he struggles with varying resolution and success. The dénouement is perfectly satisfactory to all parties. Not a few passages in this book make it clear that the author is of the same opinion as the heroine, who says, "Revision never affects style. The swing of a good story is never so good as in the first writing of it."

*Miss Spinney.* By the Rev. Sydney Mostyn. (Leadenhall Press.)

THE woman's rights question is really too well worn in England to be anything but tedious except to a small and persevering minority. Across the Channel, however, where a serious consideration of the matter is comparatively fresh, so brilliant a writer as Marcel Prévost has recently thought it worthy to form the theme of a series of surprisingly dull novels. The Rev. Sydney

Mostyn was presumably fresh from the perusal of 'Léa' when he wrote this skit upon the independent training of woman by woman, with a view to freeing her from the tyranny of any association with man. The account of the Archmaiden and her College for the Society for the Suppression of Sweethearting is farce of the broadest description; the humour is in no case too subtle, and dependent largely on the play upon words. A colonial bishop and several Irish M.P.s, the latter genuinely funny, represent the male creatures to be trodden upon by Miss Spinney and her maidens, and are as successful as may be expected in the requisite turning of the tables. Though not in the first flight of satire, Mr. Mostyn's writing is sufficiently vivacious to amuse a class of readers who are not too exacting when modern fads and foibles are being held up to justifiable ridicule.

*Time's Fool: an English Idyll.* (Edinburgh, Douglas.)

THE simple tale of a gentleman (for Armytage is all that) marrying a village post-mistress, educated, but of yeoman birth, and thereon being disowned by the head of his family and exposed to criticism by his cultivated or at least fashionable relations, has not much in it if baldly stated. But Mona, with her soft beauty and "want of style," her native nest by the Western seas, her faithfulness and simplicity, her wistful efforts to dispel her husband's gloom and aid his fortunes, makes an impression that is enhanced by the poetic setting supplied by her discoverer. The story has no acknowledged author.

*John Townley: a Tale for the Times.* By Robert Thynne. (Drane.)

"MARY herself was the daughter of a neighbouring clergyman—a small rector, in fact"; "John was one of these latter—no less than the Prime Minister was another"; "Statesmen might be making a cat's-paw, to roast their own chestnuts, of the land he would so love to help." These are the things which make up Mr. Robert Thynne's politico-religious novel which completes his "trilogy of modern Irish disaffection"; and in view of the peculiarities of his style, it was not a little impertinent of him to invent discussions between Gladstone (whom he makes a "Mazyman") and Cardinal Manning.

*Rival Claimants.* By Sarah Tytler. (Digby, Long & Co.)

"UNANIMOUSLY as the servants' hall had voted for Berry as their young master, suave and submissive, in the midst of a certain swagger, as Jacobus was to his white fellow-servants, he had to live down a considerable amount of prejudice before they could swallow, without gulping, a full-grown black man."

Readers will gather from the above sentence that "Sarah Tytler" on this occasion has been bustling her pedestrian muse to the verge of incoherence. Raw haste is never more unfortunate than in the attempt to write a romance in any degree connected with history. A second thought would have prevented an allusion to "the last echoes of Cornwallis's cannon, so ignobly silenced at Bunker's Hill." It is obvious she imagines Bunker Hill to have been an American victory. Other incidental slips make it clear

that in the present case a writer who has been steadily advancing has made a rash experiment. Scottish domestic stories are her forte; and although we see a good deal to admire in the rival claimants to the hand of honest Car Grenville, and in that bright heroine herself, we think the author has spoilt her new venture through carelessness. The "service" of heirs, among other things, has no existence south of the Tweed.

#### EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE.

*Special Reports on Educational Subjects.*—Vol. VI. *Preparatory Schools for Boys: their Place in English Secondary Education.* (Eyre & Spottiswoode.)—Mr. Sadler, the Director of Special Inquiries and Reports and one of the editors of this volume, writes an introductory letter to Sir G. W. Kekewich, K.C.B., in which he states that the report has been written in order to fill a gap in our educational literature, for preparatory schools for boys have hitherto been undescribed. In fact, few Englishmen, and probably fewer foreigners, realize the relationship existing between these schools, and between them and the great public schools and the Royal Navy, for which they prepare boys. There are at the present time about 400 schools recognized by the Association of Head Masters of Preparatory Schools—i.e., schools consisting of boys under fifteen, and preparing them for the schools represented in the Head Masters of Public Schools' Conference, or for the Royal Navy. Schools of this class "exhibit," says Mr. Sadler, "many characteristic features not found in the corresponding parts of secondary education in other countries." And he further says that "in many respects they may be said to be the best schools of their kind in the world." Mr. C. C. Cotterill, co-editor with Mr. Sadler, shows that the papers constituting this Blue-book exhibit the views of those who write from *within*, as well as those who view the matter from *without*. The papers describing the scope, routine, organization, and economics of the schools are written by men who are or have been preparatory-school masters, while the finished "preparatory-school product" is described by masters who receive him for further moulding and training in public schools. By this means we gain as clear and just a view of the matter as is possible.

The first preparatory school was founded by Lieut. C. R. Malden, R.N., in 1837, the year of our late gracious Queen's accession to the throne. Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, was a strenuous supporter of Mr. Malden, and the rise and development of these schools in later years became rapid. These schools have satisfied a want in English life, and they have satisfied it right well. The experienced contributors to the Blue-book show the nature and extent of the important work done in these schools, and also reveal a remarkable consensus of opinion that their educational effect and influence might be still better and more comprehensive if the head masters were freer to adopt the curricula and methods which they consider best for the boys under their care. In fact, preparatory head masters work under conditions that they are almost powerless to modify: they depend upon the requirements of the great public schools, and these in turn are regulated by the demands of the universities. The test of efficiency of preparatory schools is the gaining by their pupils of scholarships and good entrance positions in the public schools; and as these prizes are awarded mainly, if not entirely, for proficiency in classics and mathematics, it follows that specialization begins too early, and that fundamental elementary study of English, French, modern history, geography, and *Naturkunde* is fairly squeezed out. The experts who have written these papers notice and regret this tendency, against which, at present at any rate, their

opposition is ineffectual. The remedy for the evil in the present condition of things must be sought in the closer connexion, desired by more than one writer, between the Association of Head Masters of Preparatory Schools and the Head Masters' Conference. The individual parent has no chance of insisting on the fulfilment of his wishes for his child's school training, and indeed there is considerable latent hostility between the schoolmaster (who, to judge from this volume, forms no unduly humble judgment of his value) and the "fond parent." But friendly discussion between the Association and the Conference might and probably would result in wiser opinion concerning "the curriculum for young boys; the subjects of examination for entrance and for entrance scholarships at the public schools; the age of entry; the need for training of hand and eye and ear," and kindred matters.

The preparatory-school masters who contribute to this volume look with kindly eyes on the work of themselves and their colleagues. Their judgments are perhaps too laudatory: everything is *couleur de rose*; and if a more sombre hue is anywhere detected, it is attributed to the influence of the home on one side and the public school on the other. Even the fact—which, if true, we deplore—that four per cent. is the outside interest preparatory schools earn on their capital is a cause of glorification:—

"England surely may take it as a good sign for the future training of her young citizens that she can find so many men of high character who are so fired with educational zeal as to be willing to risk their money on a thoroughly insecure financial basis!"

The public-school masters who in four temperate and carefully written papers discuss the 'Preparatory-School Product' speak more soberly. They generously recognize the value of the preparatory training, which fits boys for the work, the discipline, and the life of the larger schools, and enables them to gain the utmost from these institutions, as few of their fathers and grandfathers could do. But they do not shrink from exposing certain demerits which tend to prevail in preparatory schools as they are at present—especially two, viz., the over-pampering of boys and the excessive devotion to athletics. "Athletics," we read, "are almost the only thing talked about between boys, masters, and parents." This is no doubt an exaggerated statement, but we feel sure that it contains much truth.

The title of the Blue-book does not include girls, but the closing pages of the volume have much to do with them; and readers whose interest is not limited to boys, but embraces their sisters also, will certainly not neglect the papers devoted to 'Home Training of Children,' to 'The Possibility of Co-education,' and to 'Notes on a Preparatory School for Girls.' Mr. Sadler and his contributors have brought before the reading public everything (or almost everything) that they can desire to know, and have done it in the best possible manner. This Blue-book will naturally find its way into most schoolmasters' libraries; but, unless we are much in error, its keenest and most interested readers will be the parents and guardians of the rising generation.

*Notes sur l'Éducation Publique.* Par Pierre de Coubertin. (Paris, Hachette & Cie.)—M. de Coubertin has studied primary, secondary, and university education in many countries, and in these "notes" we find his judgment of its past and his forecast of its future. It must, in his opinion, become more and more the direct business of the State, and be to a great extent withdrawn from the domain of private initiative. Danton proclaimed to the revolutionary world of his day that "après le pain, l'éducation est le premier besoin du peuple." M. de Coubertin, corroborating and amplifying the statement, shows that it is the foundation on

which modern democracy bases its programme of action so far as pedagogic organization is concerned. The State, whether the Government is monarchical or republican, interferes more directly and powerfully every year in the instruction and training of youth from childhood to early manhood. A decided conflict between the State and the family is observable in the education of childhood, each authority trying, as it were, to oust the other. The day-school, *l'externat*, is the compromise by which these rival authorities produce their maximum of benefit for the child; but it is admitted that the day-school will not reach the high level of mental, moral, and even physical efficiency that characterized the boarding-school under the direction of men like Arnold and Thring. M. de Coubertin admits that we have reached a fairly satisfactory solution of the problem of primary schools. On the whole, in the more advanced countries public elementary instruction is fairly comprehensive and efficiently imparted. His view of the "religious difficulty" which looms so large in all British discussions and arrangements, and so seriously hampers real progress here, is that it is entirely fictitious. It is really a cloak for disguising the intrigues of opposing political parties, who realize that the primary school is or may be an engine of considerable political power. The elementary-school master can hardly refrain from becoming a political partisan, and at intervals an electioneering agent. M. de Coubertin points out that, so long as women do not possess the franchise, the employment of head mistresses in place of masters in country schools would reduce this evil. The political influence of schoolmasters seems, however, to be greater in France than in this country.

In the university as well as in the primary school the development of education is normal and in accordance with the requirements of the students and scholars in them. But in secondary education M. de Coubertin finds little that satisfies him. This stage of education suffers from a kind of "phylloxera pédagogique," a disease of which experts have not succeeded in making an accurate diagnosis. Not only do the scholars learn the wrong things, but they learn them by unscientific methods. M. de Coubertin devotes some brilliant and interesting chapters to investigating this mysterious complaint. It is due to the method of instruction mainly adopted in existing schools—the encyclopedic or synthetic method; in place of this the analytic method must be substituted, and all will be well, or at any rate much better than at present. The programme of secondary instruction, when the analytic method is once adopted, will simply consist of the developing of two general notions—the world, and man. The study of the world is the study of physical sciences, but "la 'notion terrestre' serait vaine si la 'notion humaine' ne la venait compléter," and this completion involves linguistic, literary, philosophical, and moral training. M. de Coubertin draws a fascinating sketch of secondary education as it should be, according to the analytic method, and we rather envy the fortunate young people who will get it. This scheme of instruction is most attractive, but we are not certain what answer can be given to the question, Is it practicable?

The "notes" on gymnastics and school games and pastimes form a fairly full history of these two phases of physical training. They are discussed from the standpoint of psychology and physiology, and their developments during the last century are carefully and fully described. Nothing in the wide field of education seems to have escaped the author's observation, and nothing is considered unimportant. Moral and social education are judiciously treated; their value in a scheme of general public education is recognized, and a fitting place assigned to them. Our "university extension" and "settlements" are warmly commended; and the outcome of private initiative in the



Anglo-Saxon universities is highly appreciated. These notes treat by implication of the training of girls as well as boys, but one chapter is devoted to the education of women: in this chapter truths are spoken of "le féminisme" which will not be wholly acceptable to the leaders of the movement; but they are truths, and cannot be ignored. Happily, M. de Coubertin has not compiled a manual of education; he simply presents a collection of notes, written with much care, great judgment, and no little vivacity. They will be read with interest and profit by those who desire that the youth of all countries should receive the best possible training—physical, moral, and intellectual—that can be organized for their benefit. M. de Coubertin finds the result of his survey of the existing condition of educational work encouraging, and the reader will probably agree with him that "l'impression d'ensemble est donc optimiste et confiante."

## PUBLICATIONS OF THE S.P.C.K.

WE are glad to see a new edition of the Rev. William Crisp's *Sechuana Grammar*, originally published, we believe, in 1880. It was itself an expansion of a sketch brought out in 1864 by the Rev. J. Fredoux, of the Mission Évangélique de Paris; and the phonological directions still remind one of its French origin. In the system of orthography adopted *c* stands for the sound usually written *ch* or *tsh*; thus the name of the language, which may at first look unfamiliar, is really the phonetic equivalent of Sechuana, Setshuana, or Setshwana (*o* before *a*=*w*), as it is more usually written. The Sechuana language, in one or other of its forms (Sesuto, Serolong, Sepedi, Sekololo, &c.), is spoken through a very large extent of country. A very slight examination will show that, while evidently Bantu in structure, it is sharply distinguished in many respects from the Zulu and its more immediate congeners. One point is its preference for a hard over a soft nasalized consonant, e.g., *k*=*ng* (*āka*, a doctor=Zulu *inyanga*); *t*=*nd* (*ntu*, to teach=Zulu *funda*); *p*=*mb* (*poli*, a goat=Zulu *i-mbuzi*). The same tendency is observed in the Makua of the Mozambique coast; e.g., *etepo*=Yao *ndembo*, an elephant (the Swahili *tembo* comes midway between these two forms); *enupa*=Yao and Mang'anja *nyumba*, a house. This correspondence is dwelt on by Father Torrend ('South African Bantu Languages,' p. 38), who also points out a curious set of permutations in sounds not containing a nasal, among which we may notice *t*=*r*, and *z*=*r* or *d*. Thus Mang'anja *tatu*, three=Mozambique and Sechuana *raru*; Mang'anja *mkazi*, a woman=Mozambique *mcari* and Sechuana *mosadi* or *mosari*. "This part of our study," he goes on to say,

"is particularly interesting, because, after having passed from Mozambique and the Comoro Islands to Basutoland and the Kalahari, thus touching the very southernmost parts of Africa, we find ourselves obliged to retrace our steps towards Kilimanjaro, then to pass over to the Ogowe under the equator, across the whole African continent."

A hasty inference might attribute this resemblance to the influence of the Makololo, who—themselves of Bechuana origin—settled on the Shire, where some of their representatives still survive. But the Mang'anja language, which was adopted by them and is now spoken by their descendants, shows little or no trace of their influence, and differs markedly from the Makua, the difference being especially noticeable with regard to the nasalized consonants just mentioned. The guttural (written by Mr. Crisp with *g*, and described as corresponding in sound with the Dutch *g* in *gaan*) constitutes a special feature of Sechuana. It is not, as far as our experience goes, very common in the Bantu languages. It occurs, but not very frequently, in Zulu, where it is written *r*, in such words as *rola*, to pull, &c.; but this sound, strongly guttural

in Zululand, is softened in Natal to a simple aspirate, and usually so written. We do not know it in Yao or Mang'anja (which tongues reject even the aspirate), but, according to Taylor, it seems to occur in Swahili. In Sechuana *go* is the infinitive prefix corresponding to the *ku* or *uku* which is almost universal elsewhere. Names of places in Sechuana-speaking districts, such as Mafeking, Shoshong, Kolobeng, &c., have at first an incongruous look, being contrary to the universal Bantu rule of vowel endings, but they are among the exceptions proving the rule. The locative ending variously written *ū* or *ng* (the "ringing *ng*") corresponds to the Zulu *-eni* (as in Ekubazeni, &c.), and that a final vowel is elided is proved by the accent, which falls on the final syllable, the rule of penultimate accentuation being otherwise without exception. Kolobeng would correspond with the Zulu Engulubeni=(the place of) the pig. Among interesting points to notice in the noun classes is the repeated occurrence of *li* as a plural prefix—apparently corresponding to *zi* or *izi* (*izim*, *izin*) elsewhere, since in one case it is the plural of the prefix *se-* (*isi*, *chi*), in another of *lo-* (*ulu*), as *lonā*, a foot (Zulu *u(lu)nyawo*), plural *linā* (*izingawo*). This example also shows that, whereas Zulu has generally shortened *ulu* to *u*, Sechuana has dropped the first *u*, and (in accordance, apparently, with a general phonetic law—cf. *go* for *ku*) changed *lu* to *lo*. The little book seems admirably adapted to the needs of students, and as such we cordially recommend it.

The Zulu version of Father Osborne's *The Children's Faith* (*Ukukolwa*) seems to be on the whole carefully and accurately done; but a more complete revision of the proofs would have got rid of a few clerical and printers' errors. An instance is "ngezimbili" on p. 5, which (agreeing with *amapiko*) should obviously be *ngamabili*, as correctly given in the previous line.

Another translation we have received is *The Peep of Day*, rendered into Chinyanja from the Swahili version by one of the U.M.C.A. native teachers at Likoma. It is interesting to compare this with the quite independent Blantyre version (Edinburgh, 1895), the coincidences, in spite of dialectical and other differences, being sometimes surprisingly close, though the earlier one is somewhat abbreviated. We give a parallel passage as specimen from chap. v.:

Blantyre.	Likoma.
Amitega ali abwino opambana. A konda kwam-biri ndi Mulungu, ndipo amvera man ache onse. Ali ndi mapiko ndipo angate kuuluka msangamsanga. Mulungu atumiza iwo panso pano kuti atisunge ife.	Malaka [this and some other theological terms are borrowed from Swahili] wabwino nditu. Wamkonda nditu Mulungu, asunga nditu lonche ilo anena. Wali ndi mapapiko, akaza kuuluka msanga. Mlungu awatuma kuno kutisunga ife.

Both the dialects have points which may with advantage be contributed to the common stock when the language attains its literary development. Thus the northern possesses the useful word *ku koza*=to be able, in the absence of which the southern has to make shift with the subjunctive particle *nga* and the verb *ku ta*, to finish: as in *sa ta ku gwira nchito yao*=“they are not able to do their work”; lit. “they do not finish to do,” &c., or, in the above quotation, *angate kuuluka*, “they may finish [te, subjunctive of ta] to fly,” i.e., “they can fly.” Kwambiri, again (“very, very much,” &c.) would save *nditu* (“indeed”) from being worked to death at Likoma. In the south *mbiri* (in its origin, perhaps, a collective noun, equivalent to “multitude” or the like) takes the place, as an adjective (*ambiri*, *zambiri*, &c.), of the northern *nyinji* (Sw. *-ingi*); but its adverbial form is of wider application than *kanyinji*.

*Hala Goloi Mende Yidhu* is the title of a “First Book in the Mende Language,” drawn up by J. J. Abayomi Cole for the benefit of

“the thousands of Mendes now populating Freetown.” Mende (which is not identical with Mandingo) is included by Fr. Müller in the northern section of the Atlantic subgroup of his “Negro group”—the “Misch-negersprachen” of Lepsius. It belongs to the same group as the Vei.

## OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

In the “New Century Leaders Series” (Partridge & Co.) appears a volume by Mr. J. A. Hammerton entitled *Lord Rosebery—Imperialist*. We do not know that Lord Rosebery and Mr. Chamberlain will entirely relish the company in which they find themselves. The Archbishop of Canterbury is hardly the kind of person that one thinks of as a twentieth-century leader, and the three other gentlemen who have a volume each out of the six advertised are three Nonconformist lights who are not among the most generally accepted leaders of even the Nonconformist communities. The volume on Lord Rosebery is filled with the usual eulogies, but contains rather more than the usual share of provoking little blunders. A most curious description of the last Duke of Cleveland is contained in the words “who married Lord Rosebery's mother and was elevated to the peerage.” The author is not an authority on titles, for he alludes to supposed differences between Lord Rosebery and Sir William Harcourt in a sentence in which he names “gossip which has brought his Lordship's name and the baronet's into collision.” Sir William Harcourt's knighthood is an unfortunate compulsory consequence of his once having held the office of Solicitor-General. It is now forgotten by the public how prolonged were the efforts which he made to avoid the “disgrace”; but at all events Sir William Harcourt has the satisfaction of knowing that it “dies with him.” The capital of New South Wales is twice misspelt—a curious error in these days of Imperialism, and in a book which bears the title “Imperialist.” Lord Rosebery undoubtedly showed considerable firmness in some portions of his career as minister, notably in the Siam question; but it is amazing to us that Mr. Hammerton should adopt as the one instance of that quality “the question of the port of Batoum.”

MR. GEORGE SHEE publishes through Mr. Grant Richards *The Briton's First Duty: the Case for Conscription*, a book which should be studied by all who are interested in the present condition and the future of the defences of the Empire. The early portion of the volume gave us the unfounded impression that Mr. Shee had not thought out his subject, but he greatly improves as he goes on, and we put down the book with the feeling that he has given us the best statement which exists in favour of a conscription army. Mr. Shee is right in saying that the majority of Englishmen labour under a delusion in thinking that we are stronger at this moment than we have ever been before, and he points out our weaknesses, mainly by means of quotation at length. It is perhaps unfortunate that in his preface he asks, in italics, whether we are prepared to resist invasion, and somewhat suggests that he has not given attention to the naval side of the question. But as his book advances it becomes clear that he is not a partisan of the invasion school, and that what he wants to create is a very large army, under the name of militia, having a year's service, and forming a vast reserve for war, while the comparatively small number of men needed for the long-service force for India are to be obtained by volunteering. Mr. Shee explains the nature of the breakdown in the recruiting system for the present mixed army, and his book points plainly to separation between the home and the peace foreign-service force. He

shows how much more our army costs at the present time per man than was formerly the case, and proves that the cost will constantly increase until it becomes intolerable. He quotes largely from a forgotten essay by the late Prof. Cairnes, the leading authority on the Irish land question, who is the father, if we mistake not, of Capt. Cairnes, several of whose writings on the army we have recently reviewed. If Mr. Shee's book, in the present state of excitement upon the question, should reach a second edition, we should strongly recommend his leaving out his statements about invasion, not only in the preface, but in the navy chapter. The suggestion that conscription should be faced because the Channel may be blocked at either end by squadrons, which are to be sacrificed by the invader while he lands a large force from transports in the middle, is highly disputable; and supposing that Mr. Shee were right, it is by no means established that land defence against such an invasion would be so cheap and effective as additional naval defence. Imagine the havoc that would be produced in a fleet of transports by a large squadron of powerful destroyers! This is only one of the many suggestions by which the naval school can meet Mr. Shee's views. It is sufficient for his purpose that we need an army, and that upon the present system we year by year increasingly cease to obtain the army that we require, and have to lower the standard of weight and of chest measurement until it becomes clear that we are receiving only the weedy boys of the great towns.

We do not agree with Mr. Shee in thinking, as he appears to do, from the manner in which he quotes an opinion on the subject, that it is possible to contemplate our adopting a five-power standard for our fleet, or else guarding by land forces against invasion during a coalition against us of five powers. It is most unlikely that the United States will ever fight us in a war in which Germany will lead France and Russia against us. She is infinitely more likely to be neutral. And with regard to Japan, as an island power she is more likely to be our ally. There is no more reason for including Japan in the list of our five opponents than there would be for including Italy; probably less. We hold that naval preparation is the cheaper and more effective defence against invasion; and the author entirely fails to make out a case for preferring land preparation against that particular eventuality. He has not thoroughly cleared his mind upon this point. Where he proposes "an immense reserve of men" he tells us that it "would be especially intended for Home Defence," although he puts at the end of his statement that it would fill up casualties in our foreign-service army in war and reinforce it. He would, indeed, obtain by his plan this "immense reserve," for he proposes that every able-bodied man should serve for a year in the militia, or for eighteen months if enrolled for cavalry or artillery. We do not ourselves believe that such a horde would be so useful to us as a smaller and more effective force, better trained and equipped than a body consisting of millions of men will ever be. For our foreign peace army the author proposes a clear 1s. 4d. a day pay. We imagine that while 1s. 10d. would probably bring a considerable increase of recruits, 1s. 4d. would not suffice. The author suggests that exemption on religious grounds from his conscript army might be given to Quakers, because there are few of them. But it is possible that this measure might be followed by an increase of that persuasion. It is, however, we admit, not impossible that if ever, under the stress of necessity, this country should adopt conscription for short service at home, exemption similar to that conferred on the conscientious objector under the Vaccination Acts might be tried. The com-

plete enforcement of any possible form of conscription would yield vastly more men than we require. The discredit attaching to the declaration of conscientious objection would, in the case of most young men, probably prevent the exemption from being made use of to any very large extent. There are a few little doubtful points in Mr. Shee's volume. What he calls "the old French system of *tirer au sort*" is by no means "extinct" in the ordinary sense of the word. The phrase is still used, and although the disadvantage of a small number and the advantage of a high number are infinitely less than in the past, yet there are distinctions, and those distinctions are determined by lot. It can hardly be said to be the case, as the author suggests, that France did not adopt the conscription till after 1870. The conscription before 1870 was complete for an army of over 300,000 men, and for a *garde mobile* and a sedentary National Guard behind that army which virtually took all the able-bodied males of the remainder of the population. The latter forces were not thoroughly organized, it is true; but we doubt whether Mr. Shee's force in this country would be likely in time of peace to be more advanced in military preparation. A more important point is the author's belief that a struggle is impending for the partition of South America among the European Powers. The resisting forces of the South American republics are by no means to be despised; and Germany, the Power evidently in the author's mind, although she has hankerings after South American adventure, is not likely to face the local resistance with the certainty that the United States would prepare to attack her and would fall upon her at the worst moment for herself. Mr. Shee thinks that "no war has ever been carried on under such admirable medical arrangements" as our South African campaign. He can hardly be acquainted with the Prussian organization of the war of 1870. "Mr. R. Robertson" is a mistake for Mr. E. Robertson, the late Civil Lord of the Admiralty.

The *Literary Year-Book* for 1901 (Allen) is a little late in its appearance, but the editor is to be congratulated on its contents. It seems likely to be of real use. The policy which makes for lists and summaries, and minimizes the advertisement of eminent or prominent authors (who generally get amply appreciated and photographed elsewhere by the time the year is over), is undoubtedly sound. The article on the drama is not so good as it might be. We notice that Mr. Street, not Mr. Stead, is the editor of the late Mr. G. W. Stevens's works.

VOL. VIII. of the *Anglo-Saxon Review*, edited and published by Mrs. George Cornwallis-West (49, Rupert Street), is radiant in red and gold, while its contents maintain a high level of interest. Mr. W. L. Courtney prints his clever little play 'Gaston Bonnier,' and John Oliver Hobbes declares that "there are at present in England three authors who write dialogue with the poet's feeling for rhythm.....three against the British nation—all scribbling!" Exaggeration seems necessary nowadays to the smart writer, but it is often too stale to be effective. Mr. Gosse has a right to speak on judicious biography, and does so piquantly. Several other articles deserve attention, and the portraits are striking, if not so beautiful as usual.

MESSRS. EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE have sent us a *Common Prayer and Hymns Ancient and Modern* prefaced by the memorial service for Her late Majesty. We cannot say that we admire the purple binding with a white wreath.—The *Love Poems of Tennyson* (Lane) is pretty, but there too the green print and purple decoration round it are a little trying to our taste.—*Beak House* has appeared in the

"New Century Library" (Nelson); and we notice with pleasure a second edition of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* clad in the blue of the Clarendon Press, a model style for English classics. This edition is well annotated, and also contains Bunyan's *Grace Abounding and Relation of his Imprisonment*.

AMONG the good things now available at sixpence are *Malcolm*, by Dr. Mac Donald (Newnes), and *His Grace*, by Mr. W. E. Norris (Methuen).

We have on our table *Bye-gones relating to Wales and the Border Counties, 1899-1900*, Vol. VI., New Series (Stock),—*Cicero: Philippic II.*, edited by A. H. Allcroft (Clive),—*Cities and Citizens*, by the Author of 'A Colony of Mercy' (Horace Marshall),—*Concerning Marriage*, by the Rev. E. J. Hardy (Ward & Lock),—*Chaplains at the Front*, by O. S. Watkins (Partridge),—*At Home with Tommy Atkins*, by C. Beg (Gale & Polden),—*Lady Wilmerding of Maison Rouge*, by J. D. Craig, D.D. (Stock),—*A Lesson for Life*, by C. Rook (Ward & Lock),—*Veronica Verdant, her Vanities*, by M. Sandeman (Long),—*Tales of Indian Chivalry*, by M. Macmillan (Blackie),—*Children of Hermes*, by Hume Nisbet (Hurst & Blackett),—*A Daughter of Patricians*, by F. Clifford Smith (Fisher Unwin),—*The Lone Star Rush*, by E. Mitchell (Chatto & Windus),—*Ballads of Down*, by G. F. Savage-Armstrong (Longmans),—*Irish Leaves, Poems and Songs*, by J. Robinson (Digby & Long),—*A Life for Love, and other Poems*, by J. A. Langford, LL.D. (Simpkin),—*Saint Nicholas I.*, by Jules Roy, translated by M. Maitland (Duckworth),—*Truth and Reality*, by J. Smyth (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark),—*First Steps in New Testament Greek*, by J. A. Clapperton (C. H. Kelly),—*Christianity in the Apostolic Age*, by G. T. Purves, D.D. (Smith & Elder),—*Evening Thoughts, being Notes of a Threefold Pastorate*, by the Rev. Paton J. Gloag, D.D. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark),—and *Laskaris*, by A. Pfungst (Berlin, Dümmler). Among New Editions we have *Popular Royalty*, by A. H. Beavan (Low),—*Memories of the Months, First Series*, by Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., M.P. (Arnold),—*Geology*, by T. G. Bonney (S.P.C.K.),—*Banks and their Customers*, by H. Warren (Erlingham Wilson),—*St. Valentine's Day*, by S. Mackenzie-Kennedy (Burleigh),—and *The Story of the Inter-University Boat Race*, by W. Peacock (Grant Richards).

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

##### ENGLISH.

##### Theology.

- Banks (L. A.), *Hidden Wells of Comfort*, 8vo, 4/6  
Catholic Usages, So Called, by John Myrc, cr. 8vo, 2/6  
Deissmann (G. A.), *Bible Studies*, translated by A. Grieve, 8vo, 9/  
Macpherson (J.), *A History of the Church in Scotland to the Present Day*, roy. 8vo, 7/6  
Robinson (J. A.), *Unity in Christ, and other Sermons*, cr. 8vo, 6/

##### Fine Art and Archaeology.

- Marks (P. L.), *The Principles of Planning*, roy. 8vo, 6/ net.  
Owen (H.), *The Staffordshire Potter*, cr. 8vo, 6/

##### Poetry and the Drama.

- Grogan (M.), *Parodies, and other Poems*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.  
Passing of Victoria: the Poets' Tribute, cr. 8vo, 3/6  
White (L.), *The Flowers of Lyle and Elegiac Verses*, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.

##### Music.

- Williams (C. F. A.), *Handel*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.

##### Philosophy.

- Watt (W. A.), *A Study of Social Morality*, 8vo, 6/

##### History and Biography.

- Fenton (Mrs.), *The Journal of, 1826-30*, cr. 8vo, 8/6 net.  
Howells (W. D.), *Literary Friends and Acquaintance*, 10/6  
McCarthy (J. and J. H.), *A History of the Four Georges and of William IV.*, Vols. 3 and 4, 8vo, 12/ each.  
McCarthy (M. J. F.), *Five Years in Ireland, 1895-1900*, 7/6  
Sachs (K. T.), *The English Turf*, roy. 8vo, 15/  
Williams (J. F.), *Harrow*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.  
Wolsey (Cardinal), *Life and Death of*, edited by G. H. M. Simpson, cr. 8vo, 2/6

##### Geography and Travel.

- Bacon's Portable Atlas of London and Suburbs, 8vo, 7/6  
Meakin (B.), *The Land of the Moors*, 8vo, 15/

##### Folk-lore.

- St. Clair (G.), *Myths of Greece Explained and Dated*, 2 vols. 8vo, 16/



## Philology.

Beowulf and the Fight at Finnsburg, a Translation into Modern English Prose, Introduction and Notes by J. R. C. Hall, illustrated, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.  
Green (S. G.), A Handbook to Old Testament Hebrew, 10/6

## Science.

Bickerton (A. W.), The Romance of the Heavens, cr. 8vo, 5/ Leaning (J.), Building Specifications, roy. 8vo, 18/ net.  
Wanklyn (J. A.), Arsenic, cr. 8vo, 2/6

## General Literature.

Allen (I.), A 'Varsity Man, cr. 8vo, 6/  
Anglo-Saxon Review, Vol. 8, imp. 8vo, 21/ net.  
Cities and Citizens, by the Author of 'A Colony of Mercy,' cr. 8vo, 6/  
Dickson (H.), The Black Wolf's Breed, cr. 8vo, 6/  
Gilroy (J.), Paisley Characters, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.  
Hill (Hendon), The Sentence of the Court, cr. 8vo, 6/  
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Sangster (M. E.), Winsome Womanhood, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.  
Sutphen (Van T.), The Cardinal's Rose, 8vo, 6/  
Tarrey (J. T. K.), Idylls of the Fells, 12mo, 3/6  
Threlfall (T. R.), The Great Magician, cr. 8vo, 3/6  
White (H.), Mountains of Necessity, cr. 8vo, 8/

## FOREIGN.

## Fine Art and Archaeology.

Doren (A.), Studien aus der Florentiner Wirtschaftsgeschichte, Vol. 1, 12m.  
Graud-Carteret (J.), L'Aiglon en Images, 3fr. 50.  
Lorgnet (P.), Les Maitres d'Aujourd'hui, 3fr. 50.  
Winkler (H.), Altorientalische Forschungen, Part 2, Vol. 3, Section 2, 5m.

## Music.

Mollitor (R.), Die Nach-Tridentinische Choral-Reform zu Rom, Vol. 1, 4m.  
Nihor (Y.), La Chanson des Cols Bleus, 3fr. 50.

## Philosophy.

Joel (K.), Philosophenwege, Ausblicke u. Rückblicke, 6m.; Der echte u. der Xenophontische Sokrates, Vol. 2, Part 2, 28m.

## History and Biography.

Dorys (G.), Abdul-Hamid Intime, 3fr. 50.  
Haugwitz (Graf), Der Palatin, seine Geschichte u. seine Ruinen, 6m.  
Mercier (G.), L'Esprit Protestant, 1512-1900, 3fr. 50.  
Meyer (E.), Geschichte des Alterthums: Vol. 3, Das Perserreich u. die Griechen, Part 1, 13m.  
Reinach (J.), Histoire de l'Affaire Dreyfus, 7fr.  
Röhrich (R.), Geschichte des ersten Kreuzzuges, 6m.

## Philology.

Bustamante (F. C.), Diccionario Español-Francés, 17fr.  
Meyer (L.), Handbuch der griechischen Etymologie, Vol. 1, 14m.

## Science.

Gerber (P. H.), Atlas der Krankheiten der Nase, Part 1, 6m.  
Retzius (G.), Biologische Untersuchungen, neue Folge, 40m.

## General Literature.

Cahu (T.), Les Dames de Kermor, 3fr. 50.

## NEWLY DISCOVERED DOCUMENTS OF THE ELIZABETHAN AND JACOBÆAN PERIODS.

## II.

LETTERS OF GEORGE CHAPMAN AND BEN JONSON.

It is well known that Ben Jonson and Chapman were very good friends. Jonson, in his conversations with Drummond of Hawthornden, and elsewhere, speaks of Chapman with a warmth of praise which he seldom bestows on other contemporary poets. Though there exists part of a satire on Jonson by Chapman which is more remarkable for its virulence than its wit, it seems probable that this was only a passing ebullition of spleen, and that Chapman appreciated and reciprocated his friend's affection. It seems likely that they co-operated in writing more than one play, though the only one we know of was the comedy of 'Eastward Hoe,' in which Marston also was concerned. The trouble which this play brought upon its authors is well known. For some humorous reflections upon the Scotch which it contained the authors—or rather, as I think, Chapman and Jonson only, Marston having succeeded in escaping arrest—were committed to prison, and threatened even with personal mutilation.

In Chapman's manuscript there are no fewer than ten documents which, as I conceive, relate to these misfortunes. That is, they certainly relate to this affair, unless Jonson and Chapman (as Gifford seems to think) underwent two imprisonments together, owing to their having offended the authorities on two separate occasions. I find this difficult to believe, and shall try to show that the only imprisonment the two poets suffered together was on account of 'Eastward Hoe.'

Of the documents relating to this play, three

are by Chapman and seven by Jonson. Of these ten one only has hitherto been known to exist. This was printed by Gifford in the memoir which is prefixed to his edition of Jonson's works. It was originally found by Dr. Birch among the Hatfield papers, where its presence is accounted for by the fact that it was addressed to the Earl of Salisbury. The version of it which is given in the Chapman manuscript differs slightly from the printed text—the chief difference, however, consisting only in the omission in the manuscript of a few words which appear in the printed text.

With this rather long, but I hope not unnecessary prelude, we may now come to the newly discovered documents. The first of these is addressed

## TO HIS MOST GRATIOUS MAJESTIE.

Vouchsafe most Excellent Sovereigne to take mercifull notice of the submissive and amendfull sorrowes of your two most humble and prostrated subjects for your highnes displeasure: Geo: Chapman and Ben Jonson; whose chief offences are but two clawes, and both of them not our owne; much less the unnatural issue of our offences: I hope your Majestie's universall knowledge will digne to remember: That all Authoritie in execution of Justice especiallie respects the manners and lives of men commanded before it; And according to their general actions censures anything that hath scapt them in particular; which cannot be so disproportionable that one being actually good, the other should be intentionallie ill; if not intentionallie (howsoever it may lie subject to construction) where the whole founte of our actions may be justified from beinge in this kind offensive; I hope the integrall partes will taste of the same loyal and dutifull order: which to aspire from your most Cesar-like Bountie (who conquered still to spare the conquered, and was glad of offences that he might forgive) In all dijection of never-inough iterated sorrowe for your high displeasure, and vowe of as much future delight as of your present anger; we cast our best parts at your highnes feete, and our worst to hell.

GEORGE CHAPMAN.

It will be seen from the above that the two poets both disclaim having had any part in the "two clawes" which had given offence. This can only mean (as I think) that they cast the blame of them upon Marston, which would have been a mean thing to do had he been in custody with them. I cannot think so ill of either Chapman or Jonson as to suppose that they would have stooped to this, and therefore I can only infer that Marston had escaped arrest and was out of danger of suffering for his too free reflections upon the countrymen of the king. Incidentally, also, this petition tends to prove that the play (which is nowhere named in any of the documents) must have been 'Eastward Hoe,' since three authors were evidently concerned in it. It may also be noted that Jonson, in his conversations with Drummond, hardly supports Chapman's statement that the offence was none of his, for he states there, while exonerating himself, that Chapman and Marston had written it amongst them.

I must own, however, that there is a difficulty in the way of accepting my opinion that Marston had escaped arrest. Drummond reports that Jonson told him that he "voluntarily imprisoned himself with Chapman and Marston"; and of course that would settle the question, if we could rely upon the literal accuracy of Drummond's reports of Jonson's sayings. But I am so unwilling to believe that the two poets acted so ungenerously towards their collaborator, that I would rather think that Drummond made an error in this case in reporting Jonson's words. Drummond very likely did not write down immediately his recollections of Jonson's conversations, and in the present case he may have made the mistake of saying that Jonson told him that Marston shared his and Chapman's imprisonment, whereas all that Jonson really said was that Marston was the chief offender. If the reader will consider carefully the various documents quoted in the present paper, he will see that while Chapman and Jonson concur in casting the blame upon a third person, there is

no hint in them that that person was suffering with them.

The second of the Chapman documents relating to 'Eastward Hoe' is addressed to the Lord Chamberlain, who was then acting, it appears, as the official licenser of plays. It is as follows:—

## MOST WORTHELY HONOR.

Of all the oversights for which I suffer none repents me so much as that our unhappie booke was presented without your Lordshippes allowance, for which we can plead nothinge by way of pardon: but your Person so farr removed from our requir'd attendance; our play so much importun'de, and our cleere opinions, that nothinge it contain'd could worthely be held offensive; and had your good Lordshippes vouchsafte this addition of grace to your late free bounties, to have heard our reasons for our well wayd Opinions; And the wordes truly related on which both they and our enemies Complaints were grounded; I make no question but your Impartial Justice, wolde have stoode much further from their clamor then from our acquittall; which indifferent favoure, if yet your no less than Princelye respect of vertue shall please to bestowe on her poore observant, and commaund my Appeareance; I doubt not but the Tempest that hath dryven me into this wrackfull harbor will cleere with my Innocence; And withall the most sorrow inflicting wrath of his Excellent Majestie; which to my most humble and zealous affection is so much the more stormy, by how much some of my obscured labours have striv'd to aspire in stead thereof his illustre favoure: And shall not be the least honor to his most Royall vertues.

To the most worthy and honorable Protector of vertue: The Lord Chamberlain.

GEORGE CHAPMAN.

This is followed in the manuscript by another document, which also appears to have been addressed to the Lord Chamberlain:—

Notwithstandinge your lordshippes infinite free bountie hath pardon'd and grac't when it might justlie have punish't; and remembered our poore reputations when our acknowledged dewties to your lordshippes might worthely seeme forgotten; yet since true honor delights to encrease with encrease of goodness; & that our habitues and health-faine under our yreksome burthens; we are with all humilitie enforc't to sollicite the propagation of your most noble favours to our present freedome: And the rather since we heare from the Lord Dawbney, that his highnes hath remitted one (if wholly to your Lo: favoure; And that the other hath still your Lo: passinge noble remembrance for his joynite libertie; which his highnes selfe would not be displeas'd to allow; And thus with all gratitude admiringe your no lesse then sacred respect to the poore estate of vertue, never were our soules more appropriate to the powers of our lives, then our uttmest lives are consecrate to your noblest service.

GEORGE CHAPMAN.

These documents are followed by seven others by Ben Jonson, all relating (as I have said) to the troubles which 'Eastward Hoe' brought upon the two poets. I do not propose to publish all of them now, but only to make such a selection as may clearly show the conduct of Jonson. Most of his letters are without superscriptions, but one is addressed to the Earl of Pembroke, and another to the Earl of Montgomery. Another, we know from the copy of it printed in Gifford's 'Memoir of Jonson,' was addressed to the Earl of Salisbury. The first letter is without the name of the person addressed:—

## MOST HONORABLE LORD:

Although I cannot but know your Lo: to be busied with far greater and higher affaires than to have leysure to descend sodainely on an estate so low and remov'd as mine; yet since the cause is in us whole mistaken (at least mis-construed) and that every noble and just man is bound to defend the innocent, I doubt not but to finde your Lordshipp full of that wonted vertue and favoure wherewith you have ever abounded toward the truth. And though the imprisonment itselfe can not but grieve mee (in respect of his Majesties high displeasure, from whence it proceedes) yett the manner of it afflicts me more, being commytted hether, unexamyned, nay unheard (a Rite not commonlie denyed to the greatest offenders) and I made a guiltie man longe before I am one, or ever thought to bee: God, I call to testimonye what my thoughts are, and ever have bene of his Majestie; & so may I thrive when he comes to be my Judge & my Kinges as they are most sincere: And I appeale to posteritie that will hereafter read and judge my writings (though now neglected) whether it be possible

should speak of his Majestie as I have done without the affection of a most zealous and good subject. It hath ever bene my destinye to be misreported and condemn'd on the first tale; but I hope there is an eare left for mee, and by your honor I hope it, who have alwaies bene frend to Justice; a vertue that Crownes youre Nobilitie. So with my most humble prayer of your Pardon, and all advanced wishes for your honor, I begin to know my dutie, which is to forbear to trouble your Lo: till my languishing estate may drawe free breath from your Comfortable worde. BEN JOHNSON.

In the next letter I shall quote it will be seen that Jonson affirms, as Chapman did, that the fault for which they had been committed was none of theirs, but that they were suffering for other men's licence—meaning by this, no doubt, that Marston and the players were to blame:—

MOST NOBLE EARLE: PEMBROKE.

Neither am I or my cause so much unknowne to your Lordshippe, as it should drive mee to seeke a second meanes, or dispaire of this to your fawoure. You have ever been free and noble to mee, and I doubt not the same proportion of your Bounties, if I can but answer it with preservation of my vertue and innocence; when I faile of those let me not only be abandon'd of you, but of men. The Anger of the Kinge is death (saith the wise man) and in truth it is little lesse with mee and my frend, for it hath buried us quick. And though we know it onlie the propertie of men guiltie, and worthy of punishment to invoke Mercey; yet now it might relieve us, who have onlie our Fortunes made our fault; and are indeede vexed for other men's licence. Most honor'd Earle, be hastie to our succoure; And it shall be our care and studie not to have you repeat the tynely benefit you do us; which we will ever gratefully receive and multiplie in our acknowledg-ment. BEN JOHNSON.

The next letter to be quoted is addressed to a lady. Who this was can only be a matter of conjecture; but I think that the opening paragraph makes it probable that it was the Countess of Rutland, of whom Jonson told Drummond that "she was nothing inferior to her Father, Sir P. Sidney, in poesie."

EXCELLENTEST OF LADIES,

And most honor of the Graces, Muses, and mee; if it be not a sinne to prophane your free hand with prison polluted paper, I wolde entreate some little of youre ayde to the defence of my innocence, which is as cleare as this leafe was (before I staid it) of any thinge halfe-worthye of this violent infection; I am comytted and with mee a worthy Friend, one Mr. Chapman, a man, I can not say how known to your Ladishipp, but I am sure knowne to mee to honor you; and our offence a Play, so mistaken, so misconstrued, so misapplied, as I do wonder whether their Ignorance or Impudence be most, who are our adversaries. It is now not disputable, for we stand on uneven bases, and our cause so unequally carried, as we are without examining, without heareinge, or without any prooffe but malicious Rumor, horried to bondage and fetters: The cause we understand to be the Kinges indignation, for which we are hartely sorie, and the more by how much the less we have deserv'd it. What our sute is, the worthy employde Solicitor, and equall Adorer of youre vertues, can best enforme you. BEN JOHNSON.

Upon reviewing the facts of the case in the light of the new evidence which Chapman's manuscript affords, I hold that it is certain that Chapman and Jonson suffered only one imprisonment together, and that 'Eastward Hoe' was the cause of it. The only ground Gifford had for supposing that the two poets suffered a second imprisonment was that Jonson, in his letter to the Earl of Salisbury, speaks of a former error, "which yet is punished in me more with my shame than it was then in my bondage." But this probably refers to the trouble which his 'Sejanus' brought upon him. Respecting this he told Drummond:—

"Northampton was his mortall enemy, for beating, on a St. George's day, one of his attenders: he was called before the Councill for his Sejanus, and accused both of poperie and treason by him."

Mr. Fleay, in his 'Chronicle of the English Drama,' attempts to prove that 'Eastward Hoe' was the first error and 'Sejanus' the second; but seeing that the latter was produced in 1603, and 'Eastward Hoe' not till two years later, I must hold that mine is the more probable hypothesis. BERTRAM DOBELL.

#### THE WORD "FRAIL."

March 23rd, 1901.

THE word "frail," respecting which Prof. Skeat and Miss Betham-Edwards write to you, is used by Browning in 'The Bishop orders his Tomb at St. Praxed's Church':—

Bedded in store of rotten fig-leaves soft,  
And corded up in a tight olive-frail.

This seems worth mentioning, as the 'Oxford Dictionary' gives no instance from a standard writer later than Cowper's 'Iliad.'

R. GARNETT.

#### THE TROUBADOURS.

March 16th, 1901.

As the owner of the book 'Histoire Littéraire des Troubadours,' a notice of which appeared in your paper of March 9th, may I be allowed to say that it seems to me highly probable that M. Barbeau, who copied the 190 "magnatures" for M. de la Curne de Sainte Palaye, was, as you suppose, Jean Louis Barbeau de la Bruyère, who worked in France between 1759 and 1778? His connexion with this book, however, seems to be limited to this: that, he and M. Sainte Palaye being both members of the Academy of France, and probably friends, the miniatures were copied by M. Barbeau for M. Sainte Palaye from the Vatican MSS. in 1749. There seems to be no ground for supposing that M. Barbeau helped Gosselin, whose first connexion with the book seems to have been that he became possessed of it as a legacy from Madame Thyroux-d'Arconville, who died upwards of fifty years after the miniatures were copied by M. Barbeau, viz., in 1805.

Madame Thyroux-d'Arconville was herself an authoress of some note, who (according to Brunet) published 'L'Histoire de François II.' in 1783, 'La Vie du Cardinal d'Ossat' in 1771, and 'La Vie de Marie de Medici' in 1774. Not improbably she was assisted in such historical work by her distinguished relative M. Sainte Palaye.

After careful comparison of the note, "Faites par M. Barbeau, Pensionnaire de l'Académie de France," &c., and another note in the book descriptive of the miniatures, with a large number of original MSS. in my possession in the handwriting of M. Sainte Palaye, and intended for use by him in the publication of his great work 'Le Glossaire François,' commenced in 1756, I have no doubt that both notes are wholly in the handwriting of M. Sainte Palaye. The peculiarity of the capital letters P, T, V, A, leaves no doubt at all upon the subject.

I am inclined to think that the "beautiful book-plate" referred to in the notice was not improbably the gift of M. Sainte Palaye to his aunt Madame d'Arconville, together with the book and probably other books. In it a beautiful figure of Athene (Minerva) is represented as goddess of the sky. She is seated on the clouds that roll thickly beneath her, and so represents, in accordance with the old tradition, the clear transparent ether breaking in unveiled brilliancy through the clouds.

With plumed helmet on her head, her left hand holding her lance and resting on her shield—on the upper rim of which are inscribed the words, "A M<sup>de</sup> d'Arconville"—the goddess looks down at four or five books floating amid the clouds at her feet, and points with the end of her lance to one of them—its title, 'T. Tasso,' is printed on the back. Another of these books that the goddess regards with fixed attention is entitled 'Milton's Poems.' The other books have no titles attached.

"C. Eisen," probably the well-known book illustrator of the time, made the design for the book-plate, and it was engraved by Louise La Douleur. The goddess bears no ægis with the Gorgon's head. In one of her most peace-

ful moods she seems to tell us that she is the patron goddess of the poets, and with right hand expressively extended over the books she seems to say that they emanated from her. W. FLOWER.

#### THE FIRST EDITION OF 'THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.'

IN last week's *Athenæum* mention is made of a copy of the first edition of 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' which is to be sold at Sotheby's, with a portrait in it. This portrait surely must have been inserted after publication. There are now five copies of the first edition known in this country, and not one of them has a portrait. Capt. Holford's copy is in the original binding, and is in almost as fresh a state as when it was published, and it shows no sign of a portrait having been extracted. The third edition is generally held to be the first which was issued with a portrait.

It is to be hoped that the owner or the auctioneer will have some statement to make regarding this example, as hitherto it has been accepted as certain that the first edition was published with no portrait. It is curious to note how the five known copies of this rare book turned up at intervals during the last thirty years, whereas before this period Mr. Holford's had reigned supreme as the only copy in existence.

The first edition of the second part of 'The Pilgrim's Progress' is much more rare than the first, only two copies being known in this country. These were both bought in one lot, with other seventeenth-century books, by a fortunate collector, at a sale some fifteen years ago, for a few shillings. Till then it was considered extinct, the only known copy being an imperfect one in the Astor Library at New York. ELLIOT STOCK.

#### MISS C. M. YONGE.

MISS CHARLOTTE MARY YONGE ended her quiet life and industrious literary career on Sunday last, at Otterbourne, in Hampshire. She was in her seventy-eighth year, having been born in the above-mentioned village, the daughter of a county magistrate, in 1823. Her earliest serious work, which brought her immediate fame and justified her ambition for authorship, was 'The Heir of Redclyffe,' published in 1853. Miss Mulock, afterwards Mrs. G. L. Craik, was born three years later than Miss Yonge, and her most noteworthy and successful story, 'John Halifax, Gentleman,' was produced, like the other, when its author was thirty years of age. For a considerable time after the middle of the nineteenth century these two writers of pure and purposeful character-fiction shared between them the advantage of being regarded as the best and most popular woman novelists in the domain to which their natural talent and circumstances had brought them. The Brontës were already known. 'Jane Eyre'—published, it may be remarked, in 1847, when Currer Bell was in her thirty-first year—had qualities and attractions very different from those which secured the success of 'The Heir of Redclyffe.' Miss Yonge was by breeding and persuasion a convinced High Churchwoman; she was in sympathy with the Tractarian movement, and the atmosphere of her first novel was determined by that fact. It was welcomed with delight by Anglicans, and probably had no slight effect in colouring the religious thought of a large number of novel-readers. The money which its author received for it enabled her to present Bishop Selwyn with his missionary steamer at a cost of 2,000*l.*; and three years later she gave the bishop a similar sum for a missionary college out of the proceeds of 'The Daisy Chain.' She steadily maintained her good Churchmanship to the end of her life, and bore witness to it both as an author and as a zealous parishioner. When



she was not writing fiction, she took by preference the biographies of missionaries or religious enthusiasts, either in long efforts such as her 'Life of John Coleridge Patteson,' or in shorter works like 'John Keble's Parishes' and 'The Patriots of Palestine,' or in articles for the *Monthly Packet*. She prided herself greatly on having edited this High Church magazine—in which many of her stories appeared—for thirty years. Always happy in her village home, with her earned competence, amid the daily routine of her religion and her charities, and adding to the joys of appreciated work those of a domestic counsellor and a student of natural history, she realized that combination of regular congenial occupation and unruffled simplicity of mind which has been said to be amongst the best guarantees of a healthy old age. Two or three years ago her admirers in Winchester and elsewhere subscribed to the foundation of a scholarship for girls, in order to commemorate her name and as a testimony to her long services to pure literature. On the whole, it may be said that Charlotte Yonge well deserved her reputation. Her books appealed to all sorts and conditions of men, including some excellent and critical judges; her matter was sober and accurate, and her style was lucid, and, if not brilliant in any way, unstrained. In addition to the works above mentioned, Miss Yonge wrote 'The Dove in the Eagle's Nest,' 'The Chaplet of Pearls,' 'The Lances of Lynwood,' 'The Little Duke,' 'The Young Stepmother,' 'Cameos from English History'—the ninth series of which appeared in 1899—'Christian Names: their History and Derivation,' a 'Universal History for Young People,' with many others.

### Literary Gossip.

UNDER the title 'Yeoman Service; being the Diary of the Wife of an Imperial Yeomanry Officer,' Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. will publish immediately the experiences of Lady Maud Rolleston, who accompanied her husband, Lieut.-Col. Lancelot Rolleston, the Hon. Colonel of the South Notts Hussars Yeomanry Cavalry, to South Africa, and was for some time in charge of a convalescent hospital at Kimberley before going to the front to nurse her wounded husband. The author had exceptional opportunities of conversation with leading officials, British and Boer, and of meeting many of the figures now prominent on the South African stage, and her diary is plentifully besprinkled with anecdotes. A portrait of Piet de Wet forms the frontispiece to the volume, which will also contain a portrait of a group of convalescents.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. will publish in a few days 'A Year in China, 1899-1900,' by Mr. Clive Bigham, C.M.G., late Attaché to H.M. Legation at Peking. In the eighteen months from April, 1899, Mr. Bigham travelled close on 10,000 miles in the Chinese Empire, pushing up the Yangtze to the frontier of Tibet, and traversing both Manchuria and Corea. All this he describes, but the most interesting chapters are the last, which tell the story of Admiral Seymour's relief expedition from Tientsin—a very inadequately known episode, in which Mr. Bigham took part—the fighting being on the whole severer than any experienced elsewhere in that year. They also give some notion of the Russian campaign on the Amur and of the trans-Siberian railway.

*Macmillan's Magazine* opens with an anonymous article called 'Literature and Democracy,' which finds that the literary progress of the Victorian era does not match the advance of the same epoch in the practical and material aspects of life. In 'The Man in the Ranks,' by "One who has Served," the prospects of recruiting are considered when "the present patriotic fervour is no longer so potent." 'In the Advance,' by Mr. Ernest Dawson, of Lumsden's Horse, gives his experiences with the mounted infantry and his sensations under fire, especially when retiring for strategic reasons. Mr. Stephen Gwynn writes on 'The Secret of Ireland.' There is an article on 'Book-Hunting,' by H. T. S., and by Mr. George Bizet on 'The Census-Schedule.' Mr. Etty continues his 'Studies in Shakespeare's History' with an examination of 'Henry VIII.'; and in 'The Island of the Current' Mr. Charles Edwardes describes a visit to the Welsh island of Bardsey. 'The Sinner and the Problem' is concluded, and there is an anonymous and somewhat grim story called 'Scarning House.'

THE third volume of Dr. Beattie Crozier's 'History of Intellectual Development' is now in the press, and will be published by Messrs. Longman some time in May. It deals entirely with 'Practical Statesmanship,' and contains detailed schemes of political reconstruction, for England, France, and America respectively, for the twentieth century, founded on the evolution of civilization in general and of each of these countries in particular.

THE second volume is at present occupying the author's attention, and he hopes to have it ready in about a year.

AN autobiography of the late Prof. W. Garden Blaikie, of the New College, Edinburgh, is announced for publication shortly. The manuscript was left in a fairly complete state by the professor, and it is now being edited by Dr. Norman Walker, who will add a chapter to the original. Dr. Blaikie, we understand, describes his experiences as a professor and a literary man at some length; and as he lived a long and busy life, the autobiography should prove interesting. Mr. W. B. Blaikie, of the firm of T. & A. Constable, to whom we referred in this column last week, is a son of the late professor.

NEXT week Mr. Fisher Unwin will issue for the first time from his office the *Revue de Paris*. Sir Charles Dilke contributes a paper on the British army. From the pen of M. Billot, formerly French Ambassador at Rome, there is an article on 'The History of the Triple Alliance'; and the number contains also a long story by Henri de Regnier, entitled 'The Rival.'

MR. HEINEMANN announces for early publication a new novel, entitled 'Jack Raymond,' by the author of 'The Gadfly,' since the appearance of which in 1897 no other book has been published from the same pen. E. L. Voynich, the writer, has been often taken for a man, but is, as a matter of fact, the wife of the Mr. Voynich we refer to elsewhere.

MR. HERBERT VIVIAN promises, in his *Rambler* after Johnson's form, a number of things, including a free criticism even of the idols of the hour:—

"a return to those literary graces which Johnson adorned in the *Rambler* and Disraeli on the hustings; an apotheosis of brevity, which an hurried age has contrived to disembody from wit; above all, a reverence for old ideals and a contempt for the superstitions of Democracy."

Is it necessary to "adorn" a literary grace? Doubtless the free criticism will be good for the immortal reputations which last for three months. But is not brevity democratic, and fatal to Johnsonian epigram and old ideals?

IN the April *Temple Bar* Dr. Salmon discusses the charm of Jane Austen. A paper based on Wesley's 'Journals' treats of the great preacher from a literary point of view, while 'Shakespeare in Buckinghamshire' introduces the supposed originals of Dogberry and Verges. 'On the Side of the Angels' (the conversion of a coquette); a character study in humble life called 'Miss Bolt'; 'Festina Lente,' an Indian episode; and the conclusion of 'Mademoiselle's Romance,' in addition to the serials, furnish a liberal supply of fiction.

THE third volume of the 'Calendar of Inner Temple Records,' edited by Mr. Inderwick, K.C., and covering the years from 1660 to 1714, will shortly be published. It is not proposed to continue the work any further at present. If the subsequent period commencing with the Hanoverian dynasty is at any time issued, it will form a second series.

THE missing MS. of Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales' which Tyrwhitt called "Askew 1" has at last been identified with the Ingilby MS. lately belonging to Sir Henry Ingilby, Bart., of Ripley Castle, and now to Mr. Lawrence H. Hodson, of Compton Hall, near Wolverhampton. When taking a hurried sketch of the contents of this MS., Dr. Furnivall noticed that it contained, at the end of the 'Nun's Priest's Tale,' the altered line

Seide vnto the nonne [instead of another] as ye shal heere,

and then "the six forged lines" added to make a link between that tale and the 'Nun's Tale,' which belongs to another group, namely:—

Madame, and I dorste, I wolde you pray  
To telle a Tale in fortheringe of our way.

Than mighte ye do vnto vs grete ese.

"Gladly, sire," quoth she, "so that I might plesse

You and this worthy company;"

And began hire tale riht thus ful sobrelly.

Dr. Furnivall accordingly suggested to Miss Constance Bellies, Mr. Hodson's librarian, that this Ingilby MS. might be the missing Askew 1, and asked her to compare Tyrwhitt's collations of that MS. with the Ingilby. She did so, and found that all the Askew 1 readings were in the Ingilby MS. Little doubt, then, can exist that the two MSS. are one and the same. The point is of special interest to the persons concerned; for as Mr. Hodson's other paper MS.—unknown to Tyrwhitt and all but a few Chaucer students—also contains these six forged lines, and the alteration of "another" into "the nonne," Dr. Furnivall thought it might be Askew 1, and about midnight on November 18th suggested that Miss Bellies should test it with Tyrwhitt's collations next day. This was agreed on, and the party separated for bed. But the enthusiastic young librarian

was not going to leave a point like that unsettled for ten hours. So she stole quietly downstairs, found that the Tyrwhitt collations did not agree with the Hodson MS. readings, and next morning announced that therefore the Hodson MS. was not Askew 1. The only other MS. known to contain the above change and lines, Askew 2, is in the British Museum. Mr. Hodson and Mr. Fenwick of Cheltenham are now the only men in the world who own three MSS. of the 'Canterbury Tales' apiece.

MR. VOYNICH, of Soho Square, whose first catalogue of old books contained fifty-two volumes hunted up by him on the Continent, and never before described—the British Museum at once bought them all—has now followed the late Henry Bradshaw in cutting up old bindings, to find rare proofs used in making the covers. He has discovered, among others, five of special interest: (1) An undescribed 'Declaration of Charles II. on Liberty of Conscience,' 1672, in Spanish, printed at Madrid, of which no copy is in the British Museum. (2) Two vellum leaves of proof-sheets of Thomas Aquinas, printed by Schöffer alone at Mainz, on March 6th, 1467 (see Hain \*1459, Proctor \*83). (3) Two copies of an indulgence which mentions as criminal the forgery of bulls. These also are proof-sheets, as the initials, abbreviations, and typographical errors differ in the copies. For instance, in one "per dictas litteras" has become "per dictas litteras" in the other. These sheets are of Venice, 1512; and Mr. Voynich has found six copies of the same indulgence in a French stamped binding done about 1515. (4) A Polish fragment of four pages and two woodcuts of Opce's 'Life of Christ by St. Bonaventura,' of which at least seven editions were issued before 1550, and to none of these do Mr. Voynich's leaves belong; they were found by Mr. Robert Steele inside the binding of a copy of Quintilian, with several pieces of tracts by Luther and Erasmus and a woodcut border from a design by Holbein. (5) About eighty complete leaves of an early Gerson, from a Spanish binding.

MR. PASSMORE EDWARDS has generously offered to found at Oxford a scholarship of 50l. a year for the comparative study of the English and classical literatures. Mr. Edwards shares Mr. Churton Collins's views on the importance of this subject, and thinks that sufficient attention has not been hitherto given to it in the English School at Oxford. The University authorities have accepted Mr. Passmore Edwards's endowment. The terms of the scholarship examination will be announced in due course.

PROF. SKEAT has chosen a good subject for his paper in May at the anniversary meeting of the Philological Society, 'The Influence of Norman Pronunciation on that of Middle English.' He says the reason why the Anglo-Saxon *fithel* was changed to "fiddle" was that the Norman gentry (who employed musicians) could not pronounce our *th*. They also could not pronounce our guttural *gh* or our whistling *wh* at the beginnings of words, and we do not doubt that the lovely ladies whose red lips read romances, as the old poet says,

from the first rejected the harsh provincial gurgles and sharp whistlings of the poorer Saxons, and that the scribes who wrote *briht, liht, uite*, for "bright," "light," "white," in the fifteenth century represented the then sound of the words, like our own. Capgrave in his 'Chronicle' has not one *gh*, except where in one instance a later hand has written "wright" over an erasure.

THE Central Committee of the International Associations of the Press, sitting at Paris on the 19th and 20th inst., finally decided to decline the invitations to hold the next Congress of the Press either at Glasgow, as guests of the municipality, or at Berlin. The reason for both refusals was the same, namely, the difficulty of transporting so large a body of representatives of associations from all parts of the Continent, and largely from Southern Europe, to either of the distant northerly cities which so courteously offered hospitality to the Congress. It was proposed that the annual meeting should be held this year at some country place, if possible in Central Europe, where rural quiet rather than civic *fêtes* could be aimed at, at least during the days that the Congress was actually at work.

EACH delegate to the Paris Congress of the Press of 1900 has received a medal designed by the late well-known engraver M. Dupuy, and executed by the authorities at the Mint of France, by whose official courtesy it was presented. The medals bear in relief delicate allegorical figures of Fame and Industry: those given to delegates are in silver, and to presidents and secretaries of associations in silver gilt.

ARCHDEACON D. R. THOMAS, of St. Asaph, has ready for the press a transcript from a sixteenth-century Welsh version by Bishop Richard Davies of the Epistles to Timothy, Titus, and Philemon, discovered some ten years ago in an autograph MS. belonging to Mr. P. B. Davies-Cooke, of Gwysaney. The corresponding text of the New Testament of 1567 (commonly known as Salesbury's Testament), of which this version was probably a revision, will be printed in parallel columns; and the work, which will be issued from the Caxton Press, Oswestry, to subscribers only, will also contain biographies of Bishop Davies and his collaborator, William Salesbury, and a chapter dealing with some early translations of the Scriptures into Welsh. The volume will be illustrated with facsimiles of the MS. and with reproductions of the title-pages of three of the earliest printed books in Welsh.

WITH the forthcoming April number the *Public School Magazine*, which is now in its seventh volume, passes into the hands of Messrs. A. & C. Black, under whose auspices it will in future be published. Mr. A. E. Johnson will continue to act as editor, and the magazine will retain its present position of being the only publication devoted exclusively to matters of interest to the public schools.

THE LORD MAYOR will preside at the festival dinner of the News-vendors' Benevolent Institution, on Tuesday, the 25th of June. By his desire the dinner will take place at Stationers' Hall. A special appeal will be made to increase the Victoria pensions.

DICKENS collectors should be glad of the opportunity afforded them by Mr. F. G. Kitton, of St. Albans, of acquiring the reprint of the very scarce pamphlet by Mrs. Seymour, purporting to give an account of the origin of the 'Pickwick Papers.' Mrs. Seymour describes herself on the title-page as the "widow of the distinguished artist who originated the work," and in his introduction to the *brochure* Mr. Kitton shows the absurdity of her statements. Only two copies of the pamphlet itself are in existence, and the reprint, of which but fifty impressions have been struck off, is likely to become rare too.

SOME interesting prices for first editions of American authors have been realized at various sales in New York during the last few weeks. Three of Nathaniel Hawthorne's works may be specially named: 'Fanshawe,' 1828, 410 dollars; 'Peter Parley's Universal History,' 1837, 100 dollars; and 'Celestial Railroad,' 1843, 124 dollars. Longfellow's 'Outre Mer,' 1833, in original parts, paper covers, of which no similar copy is known, fetched 310 dollars; Lowell's 'Commemorative Odes,' 1865, 220 dollars; and Whittier's 'Moll Pitcher,' 200 dollars. A copy of FitzGerald's 'Rubaiyat,' 1859, first edition, brought 260 dollars, the first example sold at auction in the United States; and a copy of Ruskin's 'Poems,' 1851, in the original purple cloth, 330 dollars.

THE directors of the Authors' Club will be able to present a very satisfactory balance-sheet at the annual meeting. For the first time since the Club has had a home of its own there is a surplus on the working of the year.

WE hear from Hamburg that a movement is on foot to introduce there the English system of University Extension lectures. It is hoped that an institute may be established on Toynbee Hall lines.

A. A. KOSLOW, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Kiev, whose death at St. Petersburg in his seventieth year is reported, was long notable as a literary mediator between Russian and German thinkers. He was the author of a series of works upon German philosophers, as Kant, Hartmann, and Dühring. He also translated Hartmann's 'Philosophie des Unbewussten' into Russian.

THE Parliamentary Papers likely to be of the most interest to our readers this week are: Code of Regulations for Day Schools, Scotland, with Appendixes (4d.); Reports of the Boards of Visitors on the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich (1d.), and on the Royal Military College, Sandhurst (1d.).

## SCIENCE

### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

*Lectures on the Lunar Theory.* By John Couch Adams, late Lowndean Professor of Astronomy and Geometry in the University of Cambridge. Edited by R. A. Sampson, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Durham. (Cambridge, University Press.)—These lectures form a part of the second volume of the 'Collected Scientific Papers' of the late Prof. Adams; but the wide interest attaching to the lunar problem is considered to make it desirable to issue them as a separate publication, which the author had in fact contemplated doing himself; but his



death in January, 1892, left several of his plans unfinished. No pains, Prof. Sampson assures us, have been spared to present the material properly, but it is unavoidable that it should appear from the hands of an editor in a less perfect form than if it had been brought out by the author. Yet, after allowing for this disadvantage, it is thought that those best qualified to judge will deem it fully worthy of Adams's great name. Much of his work was devoted to the most thorny parts of mathematical astronomy, and of these none is more difficult than the lunar theory and the calculations connected with it, which led Plana, the great mathematician of Turin, to remark once to Sir George Airy (who left his work on it incomplete), "Quelquefois, monsieur, ces calculs me font presque perdre la tête." Adams did not attempt to treat the theory as a whole, but his work threw light upon several portions, and will be of great value to succeeding investigators. Prof. Sampson has done well to place it before astronomers as a separate publication.

*Thomas Hariot, the Mathematician, the Philosopher, and the Scholar.* By Henry Stevens, of Vermont. (Privately printed.)—This dainty volume, printed at the Chiswick Press, was originally intended as an introduction to Hariot's 'Brief and True Report of the New Foundland of Virginia,' London, 1588, one of the reprints which the late Mr. Henry Stevens, of Vermont, proposed should be issued by the still-born Hercules Club, an association projected by him in 1877 with the object of prosecuting a thoroughly independent research into the materials of early Anglo-American history and literature. The author, however, in the course of his researches, brought to light a mass of new and contemporary evidence, and not being willing to throw this aside, he found his bibliographical essay grew into a "biography of a philosopher and man of science with extraordinary surroundings." Among the materials now published for the first time are Hariot's last will and testament, discovered in the Archdeaconry Court of London, and the whole of the letter a fragment of which had been discovered by Zach at Petworth in 1774. This letter, dated June 21st, 1610, was not written by the Duke of Northumberland, as supposed by Zach, but by Sir William Lower, of Travent, one of Hariot's friends and disciples. These new documents are sufficient, in the author's opinion, "to considerably modify our general estimate of Hariot's life and character, and to raise him to the pre-eminence of being one of the foremost scholars of his age, not alone of England, but of the world." This seems to us an exaggeration, for these documents leave Hariot pretty much where he was before: one of the most eminent and versatile scientific men of his age, but by no means the equal of a Kepler or a Galileo, his contemporaries. He certainly was not the "inventor" of the telescope, as the author is inclined to believe, for that instrument was "patented" in Holland at least a year before Hariot directed it to the heavens; and Galileo anticipated him in the discovery of Jupiter's satellites and of the spots on the sun. On the other hand, we share the author's hope that the "dormant materials" at Petworth and in the British Museum, which have never been thoroughly sifted, "may attract the attention of some historian to give them a thorough scientific scrutiny and 'pen their doctrine.'" Meanwhile we feel indebted to Mr. Henry N. Stevens, the son and literary executor of the author, for having given publicity to this highly interesting biography, and we trust that it will be followed by other posthumous works of his father, which we understand were ready for the press, or nearly so, at the time of his death in 1886.

## SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—March 21.—Sir W. Huggins, President, in the chair.—The Croonian Lecture, 'Studies in Visual Sensation,' was delivered by Prof. C. Lloyd Morgan.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—March 20.—Dr. W. de Gray Birch in the chair.—Mr. Patrick, Hon. Secretary, read some notes of a discovery made at Lancaster on the 13th inst., communicated by Mr. T. Cann Hughes. The discovery consists of two urns, probably Saxon. The larger was in a fragmentary condition, but the smaller is intact. They are both of imperfectly dried clay of a reddish colour, and bear handmarkings. No ashes or coins were found. The urn and the fragments have been deposited in the museum in the Storey Institute, together with a tracing showing the exact spot where they were found. The locality, at the junction of Alfred and De Vitre Streets, is quite a new one, not at all in the centre of the town, but not far from the site of a former monastic establishment. The find is not otherwise important.—With reference to the recent Chaucer quincentenary, the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma read an interesting paper upon 'Chaucer as illustrating English Medieval Life.' He said there were three great lights illustrating medieval English life—Wycliffe, Chaucer, and 'Piers Ploughman.' The first takes the clerical standpoint, as a sort of English Savonarola, denouncing the vice, dissipation, and coarseness of the upper classes in Church and State in the days of Richard II., and suggesting the reforms which in his opinion were necessary. Chaucer takes the more congenial lay view of a satirist and poet. 'Piers Ploughman' raises a jeremiad against medieval defects and shortcomings, but in the allegorical mode so fashionable at the time. There are many points in which the personality of Chaucer resembles that of Dickens: both are humourists, both have a hearty hatred of humbug and hypocrisy, both stoop to depict the poor and the ignorant and vulgar, and both have vast powers of description. Chaucer, however, rises to a higher stage of elegance of description, and his imagination is of a far more gorgeous kind than that of Dickens. In Chaucer we have both the light and shadow of medieval England. We see tournaments and pageants, fine knights and ladies in baronial halls, the rough middle-class burgher, the artisan in his rude humble home, and the peasant emerging from barbarism. The people of England have not really changed much since Chaucer's day, the majority of the personages in the 'Canterbury Tales' being still met with to-day. The author considered that an historic lesson was to be learnt from the fact that, although costumes, habits, and fashions might differ, the "John Bull" of the end of the fourteenth century was very like his descendant of the end of the nineteenth. He wished that that fact could be more enforced in history lessons in schools.—An interesting discussion followed, in which Major Frere, Mr. Kershaw, Mr. Compton, Mr. Patrick, and the Chairman took part.

NUMISMATIC.—March 21.—Sir H. H. Howorth, V.P., in the chair.—The Rev. C. K. Henderson was elected a Member.—Mr. L. A. Lawrence exhibited a series of pennies of Henry I. showing with one exception all the types used during his reign.—Mr. F. A. Walters showed a half-groat struck at York by Archbishop Bainbridge, and a half-groat and a penny of Canterbury issued by Archbishop Wareham. All the coins belonged to the first issue of Henry VIII.—Mr. T. Bliss exhibited a crown, half-crown, shilling, and fourpence of the Irish Inchiquin money; a Dublin crown of the same period, and two siege-piece shillings of Colchester.—and Mr. J. E. Pritchard a square Bristol farthing of the sixteenth century.—Mr. Grueber read a paper, by M. A. Blanchet and himself, on 'Treasure Trove, its Laws and Customs.' M. Blanchet gave an account of the law of treasure trove during Roman imperial times in Italy, and at a more recent date in France. In the latter case he pointed out that customary rights in many districts invalidated any claim of the sovereign to treasure trove. On the other hand, Mr. Grueber showed that, unless by special grant, the Crown had never relaxed its privilege, and as evidence referred to the laws of Edward the Confessor, William I., and Henry I., and to permissions to seek for treasure specially granted in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries. Mr. Grueber also referred to the recent regulation of H.M. Treasury under which, minus a slight percentage, finders not only are awarded the coins and objects not required for the national institutions, but also the antiquarian value of such as may be retained.

ZOOLOGICAL.—March 19.—Dr. H. Woodward, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Slater exhibited and made remarks on some specimens of mammals from the Protectorate of Uganda recently received from Sir

Harry Johnston. Amongst them were a skin and bones of a chimpanzee, which, so far as was known, was the only complete specimen of this ape that had reached this country from Eastern Africa. Other interesting objects in the collection were flat skins of two apparently new antelopes of the genera *Cobus* and *Cephalophus*. Mr. Slater also laid upon the table a small case of Lepidoptera collected in St. Lucia by Major A. H. Cowie.—Mr. Tegetmeier exhibited a very fine head of the sable antelope (*Hippotragus niger*) from Barotseland.—A communication was read from Dr. G. Stewardson Brady containing descriptions of a collection of Ostracoda belonging to the Zoological Museum at Copenhagen, most of the species represented in it being new to science. The collection was very varied in character, embracing examples of both marine and freshwater species from widely different localities. A new species belonging to the Halocyprida, from a North Atlantic plankton collection made by Dr. G. Murray, was also described in this paper.—Dr. C. I. Forsyth Major read a paper on *Lemur mongoz* and *Lemur rubriventer*, in which he pointed out that the species of lemur which was generally called *Lemur mongoz* had absolutely nothing to do with the Linnean species of that name, which had been based on the description and figure of Edwards in his 'Gleanings.' The only ascertained localities in which the true *Lemur mongoz*, L., occurred were the neighbourhood of Bembatoka Bay (north-west coast of Madagascar) and the two islands Anjuan and Mohilla of the Comoro Group. The earliest available name for the usually so-called *Lemur mongoz*—a very variable species, spread over a great part of Madagascar—seemed to be *Lemur fuscus*, E. Geoffr. The two species, as indeed were all the species of the genus, were easily distinguishable by the characters of their skulls. Dr. Major also showed that *Lemur rubriventer*, I. Geoffr. (of which *Prosimia rufipes*, Gray, was a synonym), was not, as had been supposed, the female form of *L. nigerrimus*, Sci., but a very well-marked species. A peculiar feature of the skull was a huge pneumatic cavity in the palatal, which invaded the whole bottom of the orbit.—A communication was read from Mr. P. Cameron containing an account of the Hymenoptera collected in New Britain by Dr. A. Willey. Owing to the fact of the locality having been but little explored previously, most of the specimens represented in the collection belonged to new species.—Mr. G. A. Boulenger described four new species of freshwater fishes discovered by Mr. F. W. Styan at Ningpo, under the names *Crossochilus styani*, *Gobio nummifer*, *Opsarichthys acanthogenys*, and *Homalosoma stenosoma*.—Mr. F. E. Bedford read a note upon Garnett's galago (*Galago garnetti*), in which he pointed out that a spiny structure nearly similar to that previously described on the wrist of *Hapallemur griseus* was also present on the hind foot of this animal.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—March 20.—Mr. G. H. Verrell, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Willoughby Gardner, Mr. F. Hopson, Dr. C. A. Ledoux, Mr. C. P. Pickett, Mr. W. G. Smith, Mr. G. A. Waterhouse, Mr. H. H. Whyman, and Mr. F. C. Woodford, were elected Fellows.—Mr. C. J. Watkins sent for exhibition a series of larch twigs illustrating the winter condition of *Coleophora laricella*, the special feature being the manner in which the cases of the larvæ assimilated in colour with the bark of the larch.—Mr. G. B. Routledge exhibited a specimen of *Hydrilla palustris* taken on the wing by Mr. J. E. Thwaytes near Carlisle in 1899, the first male taken in that district. He also exhibited specimens of *Bembidium schuppeli*, a rare beetle captured on the banks of the river Irthing.—Mr. R. McLachlan exhibited trichopterous larva-cases of the form known as "Helicopsyche" from the Prony River, New Caledonia, sent to him by Mr. J. J. Walker. They were remarkable for the large size of the individual sand-grains of which they were built up. These sand-grains, Mr. Walker informs him, were water-worn particles of the heavier minerals of the river bed, such as chrome, nickel, and iron ores. It is possible that similar cases were alluded to by Hagen in the *Stett. Entom. Zeitung*, 1861, p. 129, from the Munich Museum.—Mr. G. T. Porritt exhibited specimens of an almost black form of *Acronycta menyanthidis* from Skipwith Common, near Selby, and for comparison showed specimens from the moors near Huddersfield. The chief interest in the exhibit consisted in the fact that in both the districts where the melanic *menyanthidis* occurred melanism was not a common feature, whereas in the Huddersfield district, where only the pale form of *menyanthidis* was taken, melanism was a conspicuous feature in many species, even in and close to the ground, where only pale *menyanthidis* could be found.—Mr. H. W. Andrews exhibited a female specimen of *Amphidasy betularia*, with hind wings aborted and scarcely developed, taken at Paul's Cray, Kent, in May, 1896.—In connexion with the announcement

that the County Council had appointed a committee of experts to inquire into the feasibility of stocking the London parks with butterflies. Mr. H. Rowland-Brown stated that according to the latest observations thirty-nine species of *Rhopalocera* were recorded within, roughly speaking, a ten-mile metropolitan limit, but that of these he only knew of *Pieris rapa*, *P. napi*, *Vanessa atalanta*, *V. urticae*, and perhaps one or two others which could, strictly speaking, be said to occur in the metropolis itself.—Mr. A. J. Chitty said that *Pieris brassicae* had occurred, and that he thought *Vanessa polychloros* might be added to the list of those open to experiment.—Mr. G. H. Verrall advocated the introduction of tropical and other foreign species in the great conservatories of Kew, where, without danger to the plants, they would be objects of great beauty and attractiveness.—and Mr. Merrifield, while recognizing the difficulties arising from soil, climate, and surroundings, expressed his belief that certain hardy species would successfully resist their natural bird enemies.

FOLK-LORE.—March 20.—Mr. E. W. Brabrook, President, in the chair.—This was a joint meeting of the Folk-lore Society and the Anthropological Institute.—Dr. Haddon exhibited a Wren bush from Co. Wicklow, and lantern-slides of a Wren bush and of a Wren box from the Pitt-Rivers Museum at Farnham. He also exhibited two specimens of Yule Dots (Christmas cakes) from Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Mr. Brabrook then gave up the chair to Dr. Haddon, the President of the Anthropological Institute.—Dr. Rivers read a 'Note on Primitive Orientation.'—A short discussion ensued, in which Mr. Brabrook, Miss Grove, Mr. Lewis, and Dr. Gaster took part.—Mr. Wilfred Godden followed with a paper by Miss Gertrude M. Godden, entitled 'The Legend of the Sand Rope and other Fiddle Tacks, B.C. 400—A.D. 1900.' The paper was profusely illustrated by lantern-slides, and in the discussion which followed Mr. Kirby, Dr. Gaster, Mr. P. Redmond, Mr. N. W. Thomas, Mr. Brabrook, and the Chairman took part. Miss Godden exhibited the following objects illustrating her paper, viz.: (1) a specimen of fulgurite from Poland, lent by Mr. F. W. Rudler; (2) photographs of Greek vases and of other classical monuments showing fiddle tacks; (3) a drawing of an unpublished Greek vase recently acquired by the British Museum, showing Greek fiddle tacks; (4) sketches of scenes showing similar tacks in Cornwall, by Mr. W. Godden; (5) photographs of such scenes in Denmark, Scotland, and England.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—March 25.—Sir W. Preece in the chair.—Major P. Cardew delivered the third and concluding lecture of his course of Cantor Lectures on 'Electric Railways.'

MARCH 26.—Right Hon. J. Bryce in the chair.—A paper on 'The Commonwealth of Australia' was read before the Colonial Section by Sir John Cockburn, Agent-General for South Australia.

MARCH 27.—A paper on 'Clocks, Carillons, and Bells' was read by Mr. A. A. Johnston, and was followed by a discussion.

PHYSICAL.—March 22.—Prof. S. P. Thompson, President, in the chair.—A paper 'On the Expansion of Silica' was read by Prof. Callendar.—The spectroscopic apparatus of University College was exhibited by Dr. Baly.

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon. Royal Institution, 5.—General Monthly.
- Society of Engineers, 7½.—'The Production of Metallic Bars and Tubes under Pressure,' Mr. P. F. Nurey.
- Tues. Colonial Institute, 4½.—'The Canadian North-West,' Rev. J. Macdougall.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Barrator Works for the Water-Supply of Plymouth,' Mr. E. Sandeman, Bailor for Members.
- Zoological, 8½.—'The Mrology of the Tongues of Parrots,' Mr. G. P. Mudge; 'The Structure of the Larvæ in Cogia and Hæmaphysa,' Prof. W. B. Benham; 'A Collection of Lizards from the Malay Peninsula, made by Members of the Skeat Expedition, 1897-1900,' Mr. F. F. Laidlaw.
- Wed. Archaeological Institute, 4.—'The Gilded Glass of Yorkshire,' Mr. W. H. St. John Hope; 'The Gilded Glass of the Catcombs,' Mr. O. M. Dalton.
- British Archaeological Association, 8.—'Notes on the Structure and Probable History of some of the Rude Stone Forts of Scotland,' Miss Russell.
- Entomological, 8.
- Geological, 8.—'The Igneous Rocks and Associated Sedimentary Beds of the Tortworth Inlier,' Prof. C. L. Morgan and Mr. S. H. Reynolds.
- Thurs. Linnean, 8.—'Some British Freshwater Rhizopods and Heliozoa,' Mr. G. S. West.

#### Science Gossip.

THE Royal Meteorological Institute of Berlin is anxious to acquire full information with regard to the coloured rainfall of March 11th, and invites communications from all quarters in reference to the phenomena observed during its occurrence, especially the time when it began, its duration and colour, accompanied, if possible, by samples of the dust.

PROF. JOSEPH FODOR, of the University of Budapest, who died last week, shared with the late Dr. Pettenkofer the repute of being one of the first of European authorities upon sanitary science. He knew well what the English had done, and published a valued work entitled 'Sanitätswesen in England.' It is curious that both his name and Dr. Pettenkofer's occur in the list of persons recommended for the prize of the Nobel Fund.

THE University of Marburg has sustained a great loss in the person of Dr. Franz Melde, Professor of Astronomy and Physics and Director of the Mathematical and Physical Institute, who died on the 17th inst., at the age of sixty-nine. Dr. Melde distinguished himself in every branch of experimental physics, notably in his special subject acoustics, and his book on 'Zeitbestimmungen' proved a valuable contribution to astronomy. The Institute owed much to the professor, whose pupils describe him as a thoroughly original character. He is said to have possessed marvellous skill in constructing complicated apparatus for his experiments out of the simplest materials.

THE Committee appointed by the Board of Trade have issued their Report upon the Working of the Patents Acts. The price is 1½d.

THE planet Mercury will be at greatest western elongation from the sun on the 4th prox., and visible in the morning in the early part of the month, situated in the constellation Pisces. Venus is also now visible in the morning before sunrise, but only for a short time, as she is approaching superior conjunction with the sun, at which position she will arrive soon after midnight on the last day of April. Mars is in the western part of the constellation Leo. He is decreasing in brightness, and will be due south at 9 o'clock on the evening of the 3rd prox. and about 8 o'clock on that of the 19th. Jupiter and Saturn are both nearly stationary in Sagittarius, and visible in the morning, the latter at a short distance nearly due east of the former.

Mrs. A. STANLEY WILLIAMS, of Hove, has noticed that a small star near Nova Persei is variable, its photographic brightness having diminished by nearly a magnitude between December 22nd and January 25th. The star in question is, however, much fainter on the photographs than in the telescope, and indeed "there are considerable differences between the visual and photographic brightnesses of a number of stars in this region." Dr. Anderson, of Edinburgh, has detected the variability of a star some distance to the north-east of  $\delta$  Andromede, the magnitude of which was below 11.2 on October 5th, but by February 16th had risen to 10.7, and on the 10th inst. to 10.2 (*Ast. Nach.* No. 3698).

ALTHOUGH the light of Nova Persei would seem to have undergone more than one smaller fluctuation of brightness since its great outburst on the 22nd ult., it has now faded so much that it is not likely to be again visible without telescopic aid. Mr. Lynn found it scarcely so at Blackheath on the night of the 25th inst., when its magnitude was certainly below the fifth. The moon was near at the time, but  $\zeta$  Persei was well seen. At a meeting, however, of the British Astronomical Association, which was held at Sion College on the 27th, more than one observer stated that another temporary increase of brightness, amounting to nearly a magnitude, took place on the evening of the 26th. This star is in many respects the most remarkable Nova which has appeared in our time, and, as the President of the Association (Mr. Seabroke, of the Temple Observatory, Rugby) remarked, it will be very interesting to ascertain whether the observations indicate any sensible parallax.

In the second paragraph of our 'Science Gossip' last week, line 7, for "Broshear" read *Brashear*.

## FINE ARTS

MR. LEGROS AT CARFAX'S GALLERY.

THERE is at this gallery a small collection of Mr. Legros's work. It represents only one side of his genius, his strangely personal interpretation of landscape. Nothing in a sense could be more uninteresting than this series of visions of desolate and neglected country-sides, with but here and there a belated and weary passenger—uninteresting, that is, for those who expect of landscape that it will bring to them amid the comfortable surroundings of home the thrills of gratified curiosity for which they travel to distant and romantic spots. No artist was ever less inspired by curiosity, less interested in the infinite variety of nature, or more indifferent to scenery than Mr. Legros. No one ever asked less of nature—a few stunted or dishevelled trees, a tumbled bank or an old thatch, and a sky, are all his stage properties. And these he is content to repeat and rearrange with slight modifications interminably. No, there is nothing to interest one in these: each subject stands revealed to one at once in all its forlorn completeness; no further investigation will avail to reveal fresh facts; there is no lurking humour, no hidden naïveté in these, as there is in some of Rembrandt's bleakest effects, to reward our research. To the end we cannot be sure of what kind the trees are; we cannot find out what the distant valley contains. It is no wonder that such rebuffs to that intelligent curiosity which supplies so readily the place of sensibility should have brought their author but scant admiration; that Mr. Legros should have lived all these years in our midst and never been recognized by the larger public for what he surely is, and for what many artists acknowledge him to be—one of the three or four painters of authentic genius that we possess, and among these the most infallible. Mr. Watts has succeeded in greater things, but how often and how remarkably he has failed! Mr. Legros may have failed, but never obviously and indubitably; his work nearly always has the rounded completeness of certain discovery. The idea, such as it is, is never tentatively grasped; it is seized in its entirety and expressed absolutely.

What, then, is it that, failing interest, failing variety, failing any positive charm, Mr. Legros's landscapes can give? Pre-eminently they possess the power of compelling a mood, of stirring in the dim recesses of our consciousness unusual sensations, vague but irresistible reminiscences of some remote past when our ancestors still belonged in a real and terrible sense to the earth. It is not, let us admit, a directly pleasurable or joyful mood that Mr. Legros evokes; it is connected more closely with the fear of nature than the delight of it, but it has the cathartic properties of tragedy. It is no Arcadian Pan that haunts Mr. Legros's uplands, but the Pan from whom the sudden terror and, if we may extend his powers, the resigned melancholy of lonely country folk were sent. The painter's turbid skies, his contorted trees, his huddled peasants, express as no one else has done the menace of the coming storm; and even when, as in most of these landscapes, the effect is that of late afternoon, the heavy drowsy air is charged with pensive melancholy. Mr. Legros is a chiaroscuroist; almost as intensely as Claude he feels the emotional quality of light, flooding the sky and encroaching on the silhouettes of trees or hillsides, irradiating and pervading the picture; but what a different mood his illumination brings! Instead of Claude's placid and unconscious gaiety, Mr. Legros's landscapes, even when they are most serene, have the same profound melancholy, not without its consoling fatalism. It is a more self-conscious and more disillusionized view of man's relation to nature, but more profound



and more intimately felt, with no trace of the cheerful indifference of Claude.

In his methods of work Mr. Legros shows a curious indifference to the confection of paint: he lays his colour on in flat thin scumbles with scarcely any impasto; in some cases he mixes his mediums with reckless indifference, in his fervid determination to seize the idea. But in all his work the inspiration controls every stroke of the brush to such purpose that it is impossible to call his quality unpleasant. If it has not positive and deliberately calculated beauty, it at least has the beauty of expressiveness, wilfulness, and right purpose. It is perhaps in his pen-and-wash drawings that Mr. Legros's easy power is felt most immediately. One of these, called *A Study* (No. 1), is to our thinking comparable only with Titian's landscape drawings in its breadth, its abstraction from all that is unessential and superfluous, and in its nervous penmanship.

Mr. Legros is perhaps scarcely known as a sculptor, and yet few things in modern sculpture can be compared with the torso of a young girl which is exhibited here. It is the only modern work we remember which has caught—not by imitation, but by an identity of mood—the easy and persuasive serenity of Greek art. We may admit that Rodin is in a sense a greater artist, has undoubtedly infinitely more resource and creative energy as a sculptor than Mr. Legros, but we doubt if he ever has done, or in his present inclination is ever likely to do, anything which attains to quite such a level of pure plastic beauty as this little torso.

#### THE NEWLY DISCOVERED VERMEER.

LOVERS of Dutch art should not fail to visit Messrs. Forbes & Paterson's gallery in Bond Street, where is exhibited a most important work by Vermeer of Delft, recently discovered in a private collection. In the little notice which is on sale at the gallery Mr. D. S. MacColl has admirably summarized all that recent research has put together concerning this master. The picture is a large canvas representing Christ at the house of Martha and Mary. There is a faint suggestion of an effort at a generalized and rhetorical style, especially in the cast and handling of the draperies, but the real strength of the work lies in its genuine Dutch *genre* feeling, its vigorous homely characterization. None the less, we cannot doubt that Vermeer was right in giving up the attempt at great dramatic art and devoting himself, as he did subsequently, to motives which required no such psychological imagination. The interest of the picture lies in the fact that it shows Vermeer's relationship to his master Karel Fabritius, a relationship almost impossible to discover in Vermeer's later works, either as regards technique or aim. Fabritius composed large interior groups in which a hot yellowish brown prevails, into which he painted with opaque colour, gaining high relief. Vermeer in his later *genre* pieces, over a blue underpainting, which gives to his lights their peculiar pallor, painted with a very liquid medium, allowing the colours to fuse on the panel, and obtaining thereby his brilliant suggestion of the irradiation of light.

Now in this picture the technique is essentially like Fabritius's—the whole composition is laid in in transparent browns, and on this preparation the body colours are laid with a full impasto and bold, sweeping brushwork. Only in the slaty blue of Mary's robe is there a hint of Vermeer's characteristic scheme, with here and there decided indications of that blunt, rounded brushwork that characterized him later on—hints which we think would be sufficiently definite, even without the signature, to vindicate the ascription. In the general proportions and planning of the design, and in the strong relief, the picture approaches Karel Fabritius; and even in the type of the Christ we think it possible to trace a likeness to his types in such pieces, for

instance, as the 'Satyr in the Peasant's Family' of the Morelli Gallery at Bergamo.

This picture is, in fact, the missing link which was wanted to explain Vermeer's development out of the Rembrandtesque style of his master—a development which we already knew on the evidence of contemporary literature, but which hitherto we have had to accept on faith.

#### THE BLYTH SALE.

ADDITIONAL engravings from the collection of the late Mr. H. A. Blyth were disposed of by Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods last week. Those sold on the 19th included the following after Sir E. Landseer: The Sutherland Children, by S. Cousins, 26*l.*; The Challenge, and The Sanctuary, both by T. Landseer, 32*l.*; The Shoeing, by C. G. Lewis, 26*l.*; Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time, by S. Cousins, 26*l.*; Not Caught Yet, by T. Landseer, 28*l.*; Odin, by the same, 37*l.*; Hafed (a deerhound), by C. G. Lewis, 28*l.*; Dignity and Impudence, by T. Landseer, 31*l.*; Spaniel and Pheasant, and Retriever and Woodcock, both by the same, 52*l.*; The Challenge, by J. Burnet, 27*l.*; The Sanctuary, by C. G. Lewis, 31*l.*; Night, and Morning, both by T. Landseer, 47*l.*; The Deer Pass, by the same, 32*l.*; Children of the Mist, by the same, 48*l.*; The Monarch of the Glen, by the same, 85*l.*; The Stag at Bay, by the same, 57*l.*; Hunters at Grass, by C. G. Lewis, 173*l.*

A number of engravings by S. Cousins were sold on the 20th, including the following: Lady Ravensworth, after Lawrence, The Orphan, and another after Liversedge, 52*l.*; The Duchess of Rutland, after G. Sanders, 42*l.*; The Strawberry Girl, after Reynolds, 29*l.*; Miss Bingham and Countess Spencer, both after the same, 33*l.*; The Valentine, after J. Raoux, 126*l.* The best prices for the engravings after Meissonier were as follows: Generals in the Snow, by E. Boilvin, 34*l.*; La Confidence, by H. Vion, 33*l.*; Le Guide, by A. Jacquet, 52*l.*; Picquet, by A. Boulard, 44*l.*; Partie Perdue, by F. Bracquemond, 46*l.*; Les Renseignements, by A. Jacquet, 46*l.*; 1806, by J. Jacquet, 56*l.*; 1807, by the same, 107*l.*; 1814, by the same, 157*l.*; La Rixe, by F. Bracquemond, 136*l.* After Rosa Bonheur: The Horse-Fair, by T. Landseer, 31*l.*

#### Fine-Art Gossip.

THE Royal Society of British Artists began their season in the galleries in Suffolk Street yesterday, when the press view took place.

TO-DAY is the private view of the exhibition at the Fine-Art Society's rooms of studies for pictures by Millais.

THE New Gallery has arranged this year for including in the forthcoming exhibition works in tempera, and Mr. Walter Crane has collected provisionally in his studio a considerable number. As some of the most successful of these, from a technical point of view, are copies and not available for the New Gallery, it is being arranged to open a subsidiary exhibition of tempera paintings at Leighton House. Mrs. Herringham's and Mr. Kerr Lawson's copies will be among the exhibits.

At the Doré Gallery the series of works painted by Jan ten Kate, 'In the Cause of Humanity,' is to be seen.

MR. Gow's contribution to the forthcoming Royal Academy Exhibition is, for him, unusually large, and energetic in the figures. It has, too, a tragic and historical subject, such as he rarely paints. It is one of the results of his recent sojourn in Egypt, and represents the death of the Mahdi soon after the defeat of his troops by Col. Wingate. The scene is placed upon a slightly rising ground in the desert, the time dawn, the first gleams of which are seen in the distance and reveal the approach of the Egyptian soldiers, who are hastening towards the last remnant of their enemies, grouped near the

front, the dead with the few remaining survivors. In the centre of this company is the Mahdi himself, wounded, fallen upon his knees, and with both hands passionately upraised as if appealing to Heaven against his fate.

MR. GEORGE SIMONDS has just finished an important group, sculptured of life size and in a new material, which will probably be exhibited during the coming season. In the centre, and raised upon the rock-pedestal of a fountain, the water of which falls into three large shells, is the statue of a nymph playing upon an African lute. Bending over the lute, the body of which rests upon her knee, she touches its strings with one hand and holds it with the other. The group is called the 'Flamingo Fountain,' three of these brilliant birds forming parts of the composition.

THE voting for the new Associates of the Royal Scottish Academy has resulted in the election of Mr. R. Gemmell Hutchison, Mr. E. A. Hornel, and Mr. William Walls. The first-named artist is a native of Edinburgh, and was originally a seal engraver. He has exhibited in the Royal Scottish Academy Exhibition since 1879. Mr. Hornel, who was born in Australia, is better known in the west of Scotland than in Edinburgh, though he worked at art in the capital before entering the studio of the late M. Verlat at Antwerp. Mr. Walls—a native of Dunfermline and also a student with M. Verlat—has devoted himself almost exclusively to the painting of animals. The question of the eligibility of ladies for election as Associates and Members of the Academy has been waived in the meantime, pending the decision of counsel as to the interpretation of certain clauses in the charter.

WITH regard to the perilous position of Hogarth House, which we have already called attention to, it remains to be said that, with a view to the raising of money enough to secure and maintain it, a committee has been formed comprising many admirers of the artist. It includes Mr. Austin Dobson, Mr. Walter Crane, and other special students of Hogarth's life and work. Mr. G. C. Haité, Lychgate, The Avenue, Bedford Park, W., hon. treasurer, and Mr. W. H. Whitear, hon. secretary, of the same address, will gladly receive subscriptions towards the end in question.

AN anonymous gift of 10,000*l.* has enabled the authorities who have the completion of the late Mr. Pearson's design for the cathedral at Truro in hand to proceed at once with the building of the central tower, which is a leading element of the design, and when it is completed will (including the spire) be the loftiest tower in the west of England, far exceeding the tower at Probus, hitherto the tallest in Cornwall, or any of the Somersetshire spireless towers, noble and beautiful examples as they are. Much work has been lately done to this cathedral, the newest of all the English churches of that grade. The new tower is intended as a memorial of Her late Majesty.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 23rd inst. the following. Drawings: F. Goodall, Felice Ballarini reciting Tasso to the Fishermen of Chioggia, 50*l.* J. Aureli, A Siesta, 50*l.* Pictures: E. W. Cooke, French Herring Boats running into the Port of Havre de Grâce, 105*l.* T. S. Cooper, Twins, 105*l.* E. Verboeckhoven, On the Watch, sheepdogs watching ewes and lambs, 215*l.*

THE death is announced from Paris of two painters, M. Cazin and Madame de Saux. The former had lately confined himself to landscape, but was also well known as a painter of historical subjects. For some time he was a teacher at South Kensington, and his work at the Salon always attracted attention. Madame de Saux was best known as the painter of 'The Sick Child.' She had been in Africa, and made good use of her travels in several pictures.

MR. DAVID NUTT will issue shortly an important work on the Mycenaean question by Mr. H. R. Hall, of the Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, British Museum. The volume will be entitled 'The Oldest Civilization of Greece,' and will contain a complete inquiry into the latest results obtained by various workers on the subject of the Mycenaean age, and an attempt to formulate a reasonable working theory concerning it. The relations between the Mycenaeans and the Egyptians are carefully discussed, and those which are alleged to have existed in very early times between the Mycenaeans and the peoples of Western Asia are fully treated. The ethnographical aspect of the question is also examined, and attention is drawn to the various racial similarities between the Mycenaeans and the early nations of Asia Minor. The work will be fully illustrated, and will contain abundant references to the literature of the subject, which in recent years has become large; and as the author has attempted to make his work of a popular character, it should interest the general reader as well as the archaeologist.

THE first meeting of the recently founded Verband für Römisch-Germanische Alterthumsforschung is to be held at Trier on April 11th and 12th. A more fitting place than the old Roman city on the Mosel, so rich in Roman and German antiquities, could hardly be found, and a numerous attendance of scholars from all parts of Germany is expected. Prof. Loeschner, of Bonn, is to speak on the Roman bronzes found in the Rhineland; Dr. Lehner, of the same university, upon the late excavations at Urmitz on the Rhine; Prof. Anthes, of Darmstadt, on the proposed publication of a catalogue of Roman sculptures found in Germany; Dr. Schumacher, of Mainz, and Prof. Wolff, of Frankfurt, on the painted vessels of the Rhineland belonging to the earlier and later Roman periods; Prof. Sixt, of Stuttgart, on the 'Jupiter-säulen'; Dr. Kenne, of Metz, upon the Roman inscriptions of the city and neighbourhood (Mediomatricum). There are many other addresses and papers set down on the agenda, and it is especially stated that all antiquaries will be welcome at the meetings, whether members of the "Verband" or not.

## MUSIC

### THE WEEK.

CORONET THEATRE.—Purcell Operatic Society: 'Dido and Aeneas,' 'The Masque of Love.'  
ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Popular Concert.  
QUEEN'S HALL.—Philharmonic Concert.

HENRY PURCELL, England's great musical genius, is not honoured as he ought to be. Every now and then, however, a special effort is made to bring his music before the notice of the public, but the impression created is not lasting; and this is in part owing to the manner in which it is presented. Bach and Handel frequently suffer from this cause; *a fortiori*, some of their predecessors whose genius, so far as the technique of their art was concerned, was less strong, and whose opportunities were less favourable. Among these was Purcell; and, moreover, his art career was cut off at an age at which the individuality of the two great men mentioned above had by no means reached its zenith. Purcell's music, to produce its due effect, must be given as nearly as possible under the conditions which prevailed when it was written; and this is especially true of his one opera 'Dido and Aeneas,' also of the incidental music which he wrote for many plays.

The Purcell Operatic Society, founded in 1899 for the purpose of bringing to a

hearing dramatic works by Purcell and other composers, gave 'Dido and Aeneas' last year at Hampstead; but now they have engaged the Coronet Theatre, Notting Hill Gate, and during the whole of this week are giving that work again; also the 'Masque of Love' from Purcell's 'Dioclesian.' Our criticism of the opening performance on Monday evening will contain blame as well as praise, but we wish it to be understood that we are in full sympathy with the movement; any grumbling on our part proceeds not from anger, but from sorrow that anything should have been done to endanger the success of a difficult undertaking. Miss Ellen Terry opened the triple bill with 'Nance Oldfield'; and though it was undoubtedly very kind on her part to help to draw the public, the diverting little piece did not create the right atmosphere for Purcell. Quite the reverse; it set the public—not the Purcellites proper, but the general public—into a wrong frame of mind. They were humorously inclined, and the "Cave" scene in 'Dido' and other things later on produced even merriment. This was unfortunate. There was no book of words, and the brief "Argument" provided was not sufficient to initiate those unacquainted with the work into its spirit and meaning. Then, again, there was too much in the evening's programme. The performance was not over till past twelve o'clock. Before the end of the week there will probably be better order; but even if everything goes briskly and up to time, there is still too much. Concerning the performance of 'Dido and Aeneas,' the stage effects were good. The "Cave" scene, with its sorceress, witches, and furies, was cleverly managed; a little over-acting on the part of the furies gave to it, however, a slight pantomimic touch. The soloists deserve praise for their earnest, if not always successful, efforts. The chorus was very good. The orchestra of strings was rough, and the pianoforte part was played somewhat stiffly; a pianoforte, too, in itself proved an unsatisfactory substitute for the harpsichord of Purcell's day; the quaint colour was wanting. Mr. Martin Fallas Shaw conducted with much care; to keep his players and singers together he had, however, at times to be unduly demonstrative. In the solos he ought to have left the pianist to follow the singers. Purcell's one opera was a wonderful production in its day, and it still remains a wonder. It is strange to think of the formal opera which arose later. Purcell produced a real music-drama; Handel was overruled by convention.

The 'Masque of Love' from 'Dioclesian' contains some noble music, but the intricacies of the stage action engaged too much attention, and it did not produce its due effect. We shall visit the theatre again, and say something about the 'Masque' next week. The programme of the Saturday afternoon Popular Concert was devoted to Beethoven's music of an early period. First came the Trio in G, Op. 9, No. 1, for violin, viola, and violoncello, which, with the other two, was published as early as 1798. The music is wonderfully fresh and characteristic. The works of the master's later period, or rather periods, exhibit greater technical power, deeper imagination, and we rightly assign to them the foremost place in our affections,

rightly regard them as higher and nobler than those which preceded. And yet there are special qualities in the pianoforte trios, Op. 1, in the first ten or twelve pianoforte sonatas, and in the first and second symphonies which we do not meet with afterwards, or at any rate meet very rarely—a buoyancy of spirits, daring, humour free from bitterness, Mozartian humour raised to a higher power, and modest confidence—in fact, the natural outcome of youth and budding genius. Later on the master shows us with what Titanic force he can use the powers which he has developed, with what intensity he can express his deep and for the most part sad feelings, and we listen to him with awe and wonder; but the peculiar *cachet* of the first works has gone, never to return, except perhaps here and there just for one brief moment. The performance of the trio by Messrs. Ysaye, van Hout, and J. Jacob was bright and piquant. The other concerted work was the Quartet in B-flat, Op. 18, No. 4. In the last movement there are contrasting moods: a melancholy Adagio, followed by a mirthful Allegretto. The composer probably threw himself into a sad mood by some artificial means; there is nothing of the depth and poignancy of the sad moods which darkened his later years, and which are so truthfully reflected in the music of that period. And the sunshine which in the music follows the shade is quite natural. Miss Evelyn Stuart was the pianist. Her rendering of a Pastorale by Scarlatti was not over pastoral in character, but she afterwards played a Presto in D minor, and a showy Intermezzo in octaves by Leschetitzki in crisp, bright style, and the latter gained for her an encore. Mr. Meux sang Gounod's 'Le Vallon' with great taste and expression.

The programme of the fourth Philharmonic Concert on Wednesday evening included a "New Symphonic Poem" by Mr. William Wallace, several of whose works performed at the Crystal Palace have created a favourable impression. This, his latest offspring, has good if not very distinctive thematic material, sound workmanship, and effective scoring. Signor Busoni, unfortunately, was ill and unable to appear. Fortunately, however, M. Ysaye offered at the last moment to act as his substitute, and he played Beethoven's Concerto in his best style, which is saying not a little. The rendering of Mendelssohn's 'Hebrides' Overture suggested rose rather than Northern grey; on the other hand, Dr. Cowen gave a grand performance of Brahms's first and greatest Symphony in C minor. Mr. Santley sang with spirit, though not in best voice, a florid, old-fashioned aria by Hummel, "Riuscito son alfin."

### Musical Gossip.

A PROGRAMME of music, under the heading 'Music in Europe (1601-1656),' was given at Mr. Hughes-Hughes's, 45, Seymour Street, W., on Thursday evening, March 21st. Italy was represented by Caccini, Carissimi, Monteverde, and Frescobaldi; Germany by Staden and Heinrich Schütz; Holland by Sweelinck; France by Dumont, Maître de Musique to Louis XIII. and Louis XIV.; while the names of Benet, Bull, Gibbons, Robert Johnson, and Henry Lawes showed that England during the



first half of the seventeenth century could challenge comparison with other countries. There was a select choir under the conductorship of Dr. Champneys. The solo singers, with one exception, were amateurs. Historical concerts of this kind are of great value, to say nothing of interest. There ought, however, to have been a harpsichord, for which a pianoforte is a poor substitute.

At a chamber concert given by the London Trio (Madame Amina Goodwin, Signor Simonetti, and Mr. W. E. Whitehouse) at the Royal Institute of Painters on Friday evening, March 22nd, some 'Pièces en Concert pour Trio' by Rameau were performed, apparently for the first time. They are short, quaint, and graceful. The chamber music of that French composer deserves more frequent hearing. The programme included Brahms's Pianoforte Trio in C, Op. 87, which was well performed. Madame Goodwin played as solos a pleasing Intermezzo of her own and a Hiller-Mendelssohn Caprice. Madame Belle Cole was the vocalist. The room was crowded.

HERR EMIL SAUER was the pianist at the Crystal Palace on Saturday. He played his Concerto in E minor, recently produced at a Philharmonic Concert, and the pleasing music and brilliant playing again secured for the work a cordial reception; and, as at the Philharmonic Concert, the last movement was repeated. The programme included Dvorák's 'From the New World' Symphony. There was a fairly good audience.

Of the three pieces from a Suite by E. R. Kroeger performed by Madame Frickenhaus at her pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall on Tuesday afternoon, the well-written Prelude and Canon proved the most attractive; the Scherzo was commonplace. The Variations on an original theme by C. A. Preyer were clever, though somewhat formal. Madame Frickenhaus played with her usual skill and good taste. Miss Nettie Carpenter was the violinist, and Miss Beatrice Spenser the vocalist.

HERR VAN ROOY gave a Schubert recital at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, when he sang the whole of the "Schöne Müllerin" cycle. The music is delightful, yet twenty songs by one composer, even Schubert, is a surfeit of good things, and the series made a heavy demand upon the interpreter's staying power. Herr van Rooy's rendering of the music showed power, pathos, and refinement; he was especially successful in 'Danksagung an den Bach,' 'Der Jäger' (which was encored), 'Die liebe Farbe,' and that most lovely of the set, 'Trockne Blumen.' Prof. Carl Friedberg played Beethoven's 'Adieux' Sonata, Op. 81a, in neat though somewhat dry style. His accompaniments to the Schubert songs were, however, excellent.

HERR SAUER gave his second pianoforte recital on Wednesday afternoon at St. James's Hall. His reading of Beethoven's 'Waldstein' Sonata was jerky, lacking in nobility. Some of the numbers of Schumann's 'Carneval' were performed with taste and refinement, but there were moments, especially in the 'Paganini,' the 'Promenade,' and the 'Davidsbündler' March, in which sensational effects spoil the sentiment of the music. The pianist was heard to great advantage in Mendelssohn's short Scherzo in E minor, in which technique and tone were admirable, also in some showy pieces of his own. There was a large and appreciative audience.

MISS VIOLET SEFTON, only fourteen years of age, made her debut in England on Wednesday evening, at the concert of the Westminster Orchestral Society. She has studied the cello at the Brussels Conservatoire, and her performance of Saint-Saëns's Concerto in a minor gave proofs of talent and sound training, and good promise for the future. The programme included Goetz's Symphony in F and Mr. Edward

German's 'Nell Gwyn' Dances. Madame Zippora Monteith was the vocalist.

Two novelties are announced for the coming opera season, the one 'Le Roi d'Ys,' an opera by the French composer Edouard Lalo, produced at Paris in 1888, and justly considered one of his best works; it is indeed strange that it should have been so long in making its way hither. The other opera will be 'Much Ado about Nothing,' by Dr. Stanford, the libretto by Mr. Julian Sturgis. Miss Marie Brema will impersonate Beatrice; Madame Suzanne Adams, Hero. The rest of the cast is as follows: Benedick, Mr. Bispham; Don Pedro, Mr. Ivor Forster; Don John, Mr. Griswold; Claudio, Mr. Mercier; Borachio, Mr. John Coates; the Friar, M. Plançon; and Dogberry, Mr. Blass. The opera will be sung in English; the chorus will consist mainly of students of the Royal College of Music.

LAST week we announced the conductors for Mr. Robert Newman's approaching London Musical Festival at Queen's Hall. We now add the names of the principal performers. Vocalists: Mesdames Blanche Marchesi and Marie Brema, Mrs. Henry J. Wood, and Herr van Rooy. Instrumentalists: Messrs. Busoni, Saint-Saëns, and Harold Bauer; the last-named has acquired no small reputation on the Continent and in America.

At the Sunday League Concert at Queen's Hall to-morrow evening Mr. Julian Clifford will perform for the first time the solo part of an unfinished concerto (Andante and Allegro) by Tchaikowsky.

MR. J. S. CURWEN will publish shortly a collection of reports on the teaching of singing in the public schools of nearly all the European countries, the records of travel during the last twenty years. Sir George Kekewich has accepted the dedication.

THE Philharmonic Orchestra of Berlin, under the direction of Herr A. Nikisch, is about to undertake an extensive tour. It will visit Austria, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and France. *Le Ménestrel* of March 24th gives the following dates for France: Nice on April 27th, Marseilles on the 28th, Bordeaux on May 14th and 15th, Marseilles again on May 16th, Lyons on the 17th, and Paris from May 19th to 26th.

A VIGOROUS denial of the statement that Herr Siegfried Wagner was on bad terms with the intendant of the royal theatres of Munich on account of the postponement of his new opera has, according to *Le Ménestrel*, been issued from Wahnfried.

MESSRS. BREITKOPF & HARTEL have just published their almanac of German theatres for the year 1900, and from its contents French opera appears to flourish on German soil. Amongst other works, 'Carmen' was performed 247, 'Mignon' 241, 'Faust' 187, and 'Fra Diavolo' 108 times.

It is announced that M. Massenet will not, as has been generally reported, write the incidental music to 'La Belle au Bois Dormant,' by MM. Henri Cain and Fernand Gregh, the play in which Madame Sarah Bernhardt will make her *réentrée* at the Châtelet Theatre.

ON March 11th there was a sale of musical autographs which belonged to Aloys Fuchs, at Herren Gilhofer & Ranschburg's, Vienna, and among them two vocal parts of a cantata, 'Vergnügte Pleissenstadt,' composed by Bach on the occasion of the marriage of his friend Wolf. Aloys Fuchs obtained them from the collection of his friend Georg Polchau, who died in 1863. The cantata was unknown to Spitta and to the editors of the Bach-Gesellschaft edition.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.  
SUN. Sunday Society Concert, 3.30; Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.  
MON. Monday Popular Concert, 8, St. James's Hall.  
FRI. Good Friday Concerts, 3 and 7.30, Queen's Hall.  
SACRED CONCERT, 3.30, Crystal Palace.  
— Royal Choral Society (Messiah), 7, Albert Hall.  
— Mr. Ambrose Austin's Annual Sacred Concert, 8, St. James's Hall.

## DRAMA

### THE WEEK.

COMEDY. — Afternoon Representation: 'The Revolted Daughter,' a Comedy in Three Acts. By Israel Zangwill.

'THE REVOLTED DAUGHTER' of Mr. Israel Zangwill may be held fairly representative of the best results to be expected when under ordinary conditions managers turn from the small circle of accepted dramatists and try their fortunes in the public market. Not quite a novice is Mr. Zangwill, who has contributed to the stage, English or American, 'The Children of the Ghetto' and 'The Mantle of Elijah.' His defects are, however, those of inexperience. He is too enamoured of his own dialogue to spare us any of it, and he explains at some length what the public may be trusted to divine. His characters are, moreover, as a rule deficient in sympathy, and the thread of tenderness he has woven into a fabric of cynicism is too slight to affect the pattern. His aim in 'The Revolted Daughter' is to deride the feminine craving for independence and a fuller and warmer life. He chooses for heroine a girl imaginative, dreamy, and with a tendency to hysteria, who seeks in good faith to redress some of the suffering and wrong of the world, and is at length driven from her scheme by the selfishness and baseness of those around her. Quite a fair subject is this. A dramatist may, of course, choose his own heroine, and give her such environment as he pleases. Nowise concerned are we to take up the cudgels in favour of the advocates of feminine independence of men. It is possible that there is a world such as that which Christina Huntynghford quits in disappointment and disgust. There is, however, it may be presumed, another world which is worthier and more loyal. The reproach of the lion to the painter who drew a man defeating a lion, that the incident might have been differently portrayed had a lion been the painter, is not more applicable to 'The Revolted Daughter' than it is to 'The Princess,' and is not, indeed, to be pressed home. The humbug and affectation which sicken Christina are none the less too open, and Mr. Zangwill's conclusion can scarcely be regarded as inevitable. Mr. Zangwill treats cleverly the objects of his satire, and much of his dialogue is witty. Other portions are, however, diffuse, and there are moments when the whole is deficient in movement. The entire first act conveys an idea of over-elaboration. Act II. opens much more briskly, and during a good half of its course keeps the audience pleased and contented. At the beginning of the third act we wish to take for granted what is shown us at some length; and the concluding scene, in which the defeat of the heroine is complete, and she resigns herself to life on a lower plane than that of which she has dreamed, just misses the prettiness and pathos at which it aims. There is little or nothing in the play of which a competent, disinterested, and authoritative stage manager might not get rid, but compression and excision are both required. Should the work, as there seems a chance, find its way on to the regular stage, these things, perhaps, will be noticed. A competent interpretation was supplied by Messrs. Holman





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Notices to Correspondents.

The NUMBER for MARCH 23 contains—

NOTES:—Mrs. Jordan in Dublin—Animals in People's Insides—St. Patrick's Day—Reminiscence of 1871—Newspaper and Magazine Statistics—El Conde de Caserta—Blue Bear—"Zareba" or "Zeriba"—Lizard Folk-lore—Animal Superstitions in India—King VII's Title in Scotland—Arabs and Odd Numbers—"Log"—Thomas Fletcher, Poet.

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